THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. Subscription received to the WEEKLY for six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875. 19.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week	$1 00
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THE H. L. P. A.

A new secret organization, self styled "The Holy League of the Peers of America" has recently been established. An enunciation of its platform and principles will be sufficient to convey to people some idea of what the new organization is. Its first provision is that "there can be no States Sovereignty in States rights as opposed to the National supremacy." The utter hollowness and falsity of the assertion is easily shown when it is considered that this plank of its platform is diametrically opposed to the American Constitution itself, which provides that there can be no National supremacy except in the exercise of those powers which the States have delegated to another authority. In another respects the National supremacy must yield to the sovereignty of the States. In other words, the States were the original sovereigns and the National government is the creation of these sovereigns. The charter thus granted is not, therefore, inherent in the General Government or a perpetuity one, but merely powers conferred which may be withdrawn at any time, when our Northern brethren see so. As Ex-Judge Caldwell, a Republican leader in this section and Republican orator from this county in the late Legislature, said in the Superior Court in this city on Wednesday, "the Constitution of the United States was a part of the Constitutions of each of the different States, and the several State Constitutions, together with the Constitution of the United States formed the Constitution of the American people, and upon this basis was reared the fabric which gave to the majority the right to rule." We think there, Judge.

The second plank in the platform asserts that "it is false that there were any States that were ever independent governments." Reason, revelation, common sense and the Constitution all contradict this ridiculous assertion. The very fact of the existence of the Federal Government gives its own refutation, the Constitution providing "that when it is ratified by nine States it shall go into effect and be binding between the States ratifying it." The Federal Government is literally an offspring of a Union of the States and the States are the creation of the people within its own limits, each State being gifted by its people with a Constitutional instrument, peculiar to itself alone, and separate and distinct from all others. Another and a practical proof is that for a year and a half after the Constitution was adopted and put into actual operation it was not ratified by the State of North Carolina and Rhode Island. In the meanwhile, if North Carolina and Rhode Island were not integral parts of the American Union, what were they? Not British provinces, for they had been formally absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; not in subjection to the new family of United States, for their people, the provincial sovereigns, had not entered into the league by ratifying the compact of union. In the nature of things, then, they must have been, for that period of time, independent sovereignties, whether dubbed States, provinces or nations. They elected their own destiny, and could, therefore, not have been dependencies of any earthly power whatever.

The doctrine contained in the third clause that "Treason and rebellion against the government is to be punished with death" is well enough as applied in the case of such miscreants as old John Brown, but its proposed application to a people as well as to individuals is simply ridiculous. It is to be hoped, however, that such a proposition will never be tested.

The fifth section is simply a revival of the old doctrine of Know Nothingism with its worst features retained and enlarged and the better ones (if it had any) entirely ignored. It is a blow aimed directly at the Roman Catholic Church in this country and consequently with all freedom of religious thought and action. In the immediate resolutions following they pronounce in favor of a large standing army and navy, even in times of profound peace, an innovation so dangerous to the rights and liberties of the American people as to need no comments at our hands.

The eighth plank in the platform, on which we shall not comment, only to say that it is rank treason against the Republican party as, if adopted, it would prove a virtual disfranchisement of that party in the Southern States, is as follows:

"Disfranchisement of ignorance, incapacity, vice and pauperism. There is no such thing as natural right to cast a ballot. The privilege of voting at the polls, like that of voting in a representative office, is one which the people may impose as a duty on whomsoever they deem fit to exercise it properly, and which they may withhold at pleasure or limit and restrict to their discretion."

Taken as a whole this platform is enough to give the new organization an early burial, even if it is not already dead. It combines shades of opinion objectionable to all classes and to people of all parties with but little to recommend it to any. It may be looked upon as combining the worst features of Know-Nothingism, Radical Republicanism, third-termism, and a centralized despotic government to take the place of this fair Union of our fathers. Its framers have evidently overreached themselves and in a few months it will probably have passed away to be seen no more forever.

Church property is now taxable in the District of Columbia. The assessed value of church lots there is $1,000,000, while the buildings are estimated at the present market value of $500,000.

The National Cotton Exchange meets at the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbriar county, Va., on July 21st.

HOW COTTON MILLS PAY

The annual meeting of the Graniteville Cotton Manufacturing Company was held last week. The report of President Hickman shows that the profits of the year were $114,588, a trifle over nineteen per cent. of the capital stock. This result is very satisfactory and encouraging, for the year was confessedly a hard one for cotton mills, and many in the North either ran on short time or stopped altogether. The Graniteville mills were run on full time and full pay during the whole year. Their products were 10,596,500 yards of fabrics, besides a quantity of knitting yarn; 8,171 bales of cotton were consumed, which cost 11 58-100 cents a pound. The old Board were unanimously elected, and the prosperous factory enters upon another year with bright prospects.

A PRESIDENTIAL PET.

If this sort of thing goes on much longer it will soon come to such a pass that honest and decent men will look with more than suspicion upon President Grant's nominations for office. To the long list of pious lecherists we are now called upon to add the name of the new United States Treasurer, as a story of immorality and shocking brutality on the part of that gentleman (John C. New) is being circulated by the press with a minuteness of detail which gives it an air of strong probability. The story goes that the Treasurer, a deacon in the church, made a mistress of an unfortunate but accomplished and beautiful girl; that subsequently, being threatened with exposure by a reverend lover of the girl, he induced her to sign a statement that he had never had criminal communication with her. The story continues, that he then prosecuted the preacher for blackmailing, forced the girl to swear to the truth of her statement, had the preacher convicted and sent to the penitentiary; threw off the poor girl, and, when she appealed to him for help, threatened to have her indicted for perjury. A letter from the girl, Nellie De Lee, to New, upbraiding him for his treatment of her, is published as part of the story. All this occurred at Indianapolis, and the girl's letter is dated from that city, April 19, 1875. John C. New had better come up with a "statement."

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Judge Edward Pierrepont, the new Attorney General of the United States, is a distinguished citizen of New York and eminent as a lawyer of ability and learning. Previous to Gen. Grant's nomination for the Presidency in 1868, Judge Pierrepont had been looked upon as a Democrat, but he made a stampede at that time and invested $20,000 in the election of Grant. Perhaps Mr. Pierrepont's appointment to the Attorney-Generalship is only an odd way of paying old debts. No doubt the Judge had angled in the Presidential brook for a long time before the day of reward came. It was a great mistake—that of crowding all of the fish on the hook at one time, as he did in '68.

Judge Pierrepont is said to be not quite as unscrupulous in his partisanship as was Landaulet Williams and will therefore make an improvement upon the recent method of conducting things in his high office. The chances are that he will do better than did Williams while, at the same time, he can hardly do worse. Altogether the country is to be congratulated, not as yet on an actual improvement but merely upon the slight prospects that there are of an improvement.

AMERICAN CATHOLICISM.

By way of reply to the false and partisan argument that the Catholics of this country are not friends of popular institutions, and are not loyal subjects of our republican government, the New York *Herald*, in the course of an admirable article on Cardinal McCloskey's elevation, says:

"There is no sound reason why any citizen should object even to a Pope, much less to a Cardinal, on American soil. Our people have become too enlightened to think liberty is endangered by the Catholic faith. That great "keystone in the arch of freedom," Magna Charta, was extorted by Catholic subjects from a Catholic king. All the great safeguards of liberty which we have inherited from the mother country date their origin from the time when England was Catholic. Catholic France assisted us to achieve our independence, and then overthrew monarchy and aristocracy at home. Even Charles V., in the name of popular liberty. The Italian republics of the Middle Ages were established by Catholics. The Catholic colonies of South America set up republican governments when they threw off their allegiance to Spain. The Catholic immigrants to this country from Ireland detest monarchy with as hearty a surety as any class of American citizens. The Catholic population of Louisiana oppose Cæsarism with no richer hatred than the people of any other American State.

A Colorado editor who has seen the banishment of William Penn, which is to be exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial, says of it: "The hat-ditcher chief is in a tolerable fair state of preservation, with the exception of a hole in the centre. The morning Mr. Penn went out under the tree to conclude his celebrated land-grabbing operation with the Indians, the forest foliage was laden with a heavy dew, and, as the young Indian chiefs and maidens put on the brass rings and glass beads, which the conscientious William had given them in exchange for their broad, square leagues of fertile land, and commenced to dance in joy, they shook down the dew on his venerable head, and he caught a severe cold in his nose. And the vigorous use to which he was obliged to put his handkerchief resulted in wearing a big hole in it."

All wrong. The venerable William was a Quaker you know, and covered up his face while the maidens were dancing, but he couldn't resist the temptation, and so punched a hole in the handkerchief and went one eye on it.

GENERAL BARTLETT IN RICHMOND.

General W. F. Bartlett, the Federal soldier whose brave words at Lexington have been so universally approved all over the country, was serenaded at Richmond on last Wednesday night. General Bartlett maintained his principles during the war at the point of the sword, having lost a limb in the service, and is now a citizen of Richmond, that "hot-bed of treason," as some of the stay-at-homes still persist in calling it. In response to a few complimentary remarks from General Bradley T. Johnson, General Bartlett said:

"While I appreciate deeply this mark of your esteem and approval, I cannot allow you to give me undue credit. I cannot allow you to suppose that it required any courage to tell the audience at Lexington the truth that came to my lips. Had it been my lot to tell them unpleasant truths that might mar their joy or excite their indignation—had I been forced to admit that the war was not yet over; that a Northern man could not live peaceably at the South and be true to his connections; that the men of the South, having appealed to the dread arbitration of the sword, had, regardless of honor, refused to abide by its stern decree, then, I grant you, my task would have been heavy—my courage would have been tested. But, sir, the truths that I uttered were the most welcome tidings they received on that day of jubilee, and what you now approve and confirm has already been most heartily endorsed by the people and press of the North. I only spoke the hopes and feelings of my people. The chord of love and harmony was there, and only waited for the touch. The chief defect in the great fabric of our union which, while it existed, rendered a perfect harmony of interests impossible has been rudely swept away, leaving a structure more permanent, more full of glorious possibilities than our fathers dared to hope for. To cement this new union on a sounder foundation and avail ourselves of the promises of the future is a solemn task well fitted to these centennial years. As soldiers who fought the battle out in good faith you can wield the strongest influence for peace and right. Your worst enemies at the South are the few men here and there who talk more bravely than they fought, and it is the same at the North, but the people there are tired of these politicians "whose voice is still for war," are fast replacing them by men of less selfish purpose, whose views are bounded by no narrow lines of State or section or party, but who desire justice and prosperity for all. The war through which we passed developed and proved on both sides the noble qualities of American manhood. It has left to us soldiers, once foes, now friends, a memory of hard fought fields, of peaceful sacrifices, of heroic valor, and has taught a lesson to be transmitted to our children that divided we were terrible, united we are invincible.

This is the testimony of a man of Northern birth, and a soldier in the Federal army all through the war. A native of Massachusetts, with friends and relatives of prominence in that State, he is as fully qualified to speak of the sentiments and wishes of the people of that section as of those in the South among whom he now resides. And yet, such sheets as the Washington *Republican* and Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, edited and controlled by men who did not hear a gun fired during the war, still insist upon it that the war is not yet over and that the South is a slumbering volcano ready to burst out at any time into a renewed rebellion to the Government. General Bartlett thinks, very correctly, that those on both sides who burnt gunpowder during the four long years of the war were sufficiently amused and are now ready to turn their attention to employments of a more peaceful nature. Those who now insist upon the existence of a continued war feeling in the South, merely express the wish that is father to the thought, and are of those who, in such an impossible event, would have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

A HEAVY BLOW.

Of all of the many, and by no means undeserved, heavy blows which have recently fallen on President Grant and his followers, that dealt by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will be most acutely felt. Judge Kelley was a member of the last Congress, and is a member elect in the next. He has been an uncompromising Republican, and has heretofore given an earnest support to President Grant in all of the iniquitous measures which he has sought to fasten upon the Southern people.

We must accord him the credit, however, of having acted from a misconception of the true state of affairs in the South. But he has recently made a tour through some portions of the States, and his eyes have been opened—whether during the tour or by the complete revulsion of public feeling at the North, we are unable to say. He has seen with his eyes and heard with his ears, and so remarkably well has he used these organs that, since his return North he has deliberately gone back on his own record, and has declared that the vote he most regrets during his fourteen years in Congress is that which he cast last Winter for the force bill. Instead of the intense hatred of the two races in the South, depicted in such thrilling terms by the Radical press at the North, and even asserted on the floor of Congress, he found nothing but genuine good feeling; only in political matters did they differ, and these were not allowed to influence the ordinary relations of life. Unknown and unobserved he witnessed the proceedings at Augusta on Memorial Day. He saw only the natural sorrow of a people mourning for their dead, and heard no taunts, no insults and no complaints uttered towards the people of the North. It was all a revelation of a new life to Congressman Kelley and something that he did not expect to see, and when he returned to his friends in the Northern States he, one of the most decided partisans of an unscrupulous Administration, did not hesitate to make known to his friends all that he had seen, to repent him, with a genuine sorrow, for his past political misdeeds and to confess, with deep contrition, that the people of the South were more sinned against than sinning.

And yet, Judge Kelley has stood up in Congress many times during the past ten years and inveighed against the people of the South when the same short journey from which he has just returned, undertaken five years ago, would doubtless have wrought the same impressions. But eleventh hour repentance is better than none and Judge Kelley's trip to the South will roll up thousands of votes against the Administration party in the next Presidential campaign.

THE BEAST BURIED.

B. F. Butler, the man who has stood for so long a time high in the councils of the Republican party and who was identified with so much of the Radical rascality and malignity under which the South has suffered for ten long years past, is scarcely ever heard of now. Representative of neither decency, honesty or patriotism, he was simply one of those miscreants spewed up by the late war and now that men's passions have cooled and fraternal feelings are once more finding expression all over the common country, Butler sinks to the cesspools from which the war called him into public existence.

Still, a man cannot die either morally, socially, or politically, without some one coming to the front with a word or two of eulogy and in this instance the Indianapolis *Journal*, not wishing to say too much and altogether unwilling to say nothing at all, launches on the current of press literature the following remarkable paragraph, eulogistic of the already stinking carcass of the Beast:

"He is charitiable, chaste and temperate. He does not boast of generous acts, but often does them. He never gambles, rarely takes a glass of wine, and only swears on considerable provocation. He is not a saint, but, compared with some of his defamers, he is Hyperion to a satyr."

As a curiosity this paragraph is certainly worthy of the free circulation which is being given to it by the press. There is not one word there of Butler's long life as a politician, nor one single endorsement of any action of his in public life; nothing said of his honesty or veracity as a man of of any possible claim which he might put forth to any of those noble virtues which refine and elevate the souls of the son of men. It is decidedly a left-handed compliment, and about as negative as a compliment could possibly be. According to the *Journal's* obituary, Butler is neither a miser, a libertine or a drunkard, nor does he boast of his good deeds—probably because he has never done any; he is not a gambler, nor is he profane—except on "considerable provocation." As the paragraph speaks only of negative virtues, it is to be inferred that he can show no positive ones. Taken altogether, the article would furnish a rather poor passport to good society in this world or in the next.

Catching a Cannon Ball.

A very singular exhibition was given yesterday at the Jardin Mabile. There has been performing here at the Folies Bergeres, a man named Holtum, an American, who has a cannon ball fired at him and catches the ball in his hands. This prodigious feat was witnessed nightly, and although the actors present avowed that there was no trick, Pierre Vernon, of the *Mond Illustre*, would not believe it. He said the cannon ball must be thrown to Holtum from the stage. The latter made a bet of 5,000 francs that he would perform the feat under conditions which left no room to doubt, and when the bet was taken, Vernon designated Mabile as the place for the trial. All the journalists of Paris were invited, and they found Holtum there before his cannon. It was examined with minute care, and the heavy ball was passed from hand to hand. "I am no longer in my own house," said Holtum; "you are master here, and you must watch over all the arrangements." Having carefully aimed and lashed his cannon, it was charged, and Holtum took his place against a plank target some ten yards away. This was to show that the ball was solid, and the force of the powder great enough to send it through the plank. Holtum got the aim of his gun, and then placed his head in a certain position against the plank, giving the command to fire. The ball just grazed the hair and broke through the plank, rolling some twenty yards further on.

The same ball was picked up by the journalists, who again charged the cannon and sent home the ball, and this time Holtum caught the ball in his hands as neatly as he does nightly upon the stage. He won his bet, and no one seemed disposed to accept his offer of 3,000 francs to any one who would perform the same astounding feat. The physical force required must be enormous, but Holtum showed his strength by tossing up cannon balls as if they were so many oranges. The only precautions taken are very simple; he wears very thick leather gloves, and covers his breast with many thickness of thin paper to form a sort of cuirass. This looks to me like a very dangerous feat, and particularly the first part of it, where Holtum places his head against the target half an inch below where the ball will probably strike.—If the powder should chance to be defective, some day there might be an accident. It is like the foolhardy trick of putting one's head into a lion's mouth. One day I fancy that ball will snap his head very neatly off. *Paris Letter.*

The Winston Sentinel says that the late cold snap has not injured the apple crop in that county as badly as was at first thought. The prospect now is good for over half a crop. Peaches will be scarce.

Professor Baird will have a whole building in the Centennial devoted to an exhibition of fish and fish culture, and models of every boat, vessel and seine used in capturing the fish. The Swedish government has appropriated $100,000 for a similar object.

The monument which is soon to be erected on the grave of Poe will be surmounted by a raven in marble, and will bear this inscription: "Edgar A. Poe, born January 19, 1811; died October 7, 1849; author of the 'The Raven.' My tantalized spirit here blandly reposes."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The General Committee on Decoration of Soldiers' Graves at Cincinnati has invited Andy Johnson to deliver the oration on that occasion.

Senator Andrew Johnson will bring a suit against the New Orleans *Times* for libel in asserting that he made use of money to secure his election to the United States Senate.

The hundredth day of the great Brooklyn trial gradually draws near, and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* wants it somehow arranged to celebrate it by a verdict.

It is reported that the grape crop on the Northern lake islands will be almost a total failure this year. The frost has done no damage, but the hard freezing did the work.

The Chinese are taking steps to develop some of their iron and coal mines on scientific principles, and to this end have employed an English gentleman who has long resided in China to procure the necessary machinery.

The iron interests of Virginia seem to be looking up. "Boyd's Arcadia iron furnace, in Botetourt county, has been conditionally sold to a Northern firm for $125,000. There are valuable deposits of iron ore on the place, and it is designed to put the works in full blast. A number of Northern men have recently invested $30,000 in an iron furnace at Newfort, Giles county.

Information from Lexington, Ky., the home of Hon. John C. Breckenridge, reports his condition as not so favorable as was hoped with the approach of warmer weather. He has been confined to his room through the winter, and his friends have at times been anxious as to the result of his disease. No immediate serious consequences are feared, but the recent severe weather has had a very unfavorable effect on his already enfeebled constitution.

The manufacture of alligator leather has now become an important branch of industry. The skins come chiefly from Florida and Louisiana, and the hunting and skinning of the animals for their hides is extensively pursued. About 20,000 skins are tanned every year. They are manufactured in various parts of the United States, and a number are exported to England and France. The French, owing to their superior methods of tanning, are formidable competitors.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the express companies are preparing to make a proposition next Winter to Congress to take the whole United States mail business into their hands. They (the express companies) have been making inquiries over the railroads in the country, and have settled down to this conclusion: They can carry the mails more promptly and safely than the Government now does, pay all their employees just what the Government now pays, and do all this, mind you, for just one-half what it now costs the United States Government.

The jury of the approaching exhibition at the Paris Palace of Industry have just terminated their labor, and have passed 2,300 works of art, paintings, sculpture, engravings, drawings, &c., to which number must be added about 2,000 others exempt from the preliminary examination. The total of 4,200 exceeds that of any recent year; in 1866 it was 2,297, in 1867, notwithstanding the competition of the Universal Exhibition, the Salon showed 2,945 works; in 1868, 3,667; in 1859, 4,280; in 1879, 3,,80; in 1872 the number fell to 2,067, and in 1873 to 2,142. Last year the catalogue contained ,657.

For the Journal.

Gen. Matt W. Ransom.

Messrs. Editors:—The unwavering support uniformly given by your paper to this distinguished Senator finds a cordial, enthusiastic endorsement in the great, popular Democratic heart of North Carolina. His recent great speech in the Senate places him in the front rank of American statesmen. It is a rare luxury to read his masterly exhibition of patriotism, eloquence and statesmanship. The abilities and services of Gen. Ransom should make every true North Carolinian proud of the man and proud that North Carolina has such a faithful, untiring, exalted, magnanimous Senator in Congress. His comparative silence in the Senate for so long a time caused impatience in some of his friends at home, but it is plain that they did not comprehend the wisdom or skill of the noble Senator. He was there laying those deep foundations of influence in the Senate and of usefulness in the nation which he has attained by his course, but which he could not have secured by much talking on the floor of the Senate. Big speeches he can make at any time in the Senate, but Senator Ransom went there to serve his State and the South, as well as to cement the Union, and there were abundant occasions for the exercise of his splendid powers to these noble ends outside of the too popular custom of making speeches, made as too many of them in Congress are, for Buncombe or for sensational effect alone. Silence is often wisdom and reticence the highest order of statesmanship. Politicians do not comprehend this truth, but statesmen do, and it requires a statesman like General Ransom to know when to speak and when to maintain silence. He has spoken at the right time and accomplished by it a vast amount of good. No Democratic-Conservative Senator from the South has gained such an influence in Congress and at the North, and is now able to wield such a power for his State and for the South as Senator Ransom.

The Cape Fear region has no better or abler friend. No man ever worked harder for Wilmington since he has been in Congress. But though living in the East he has a heart so large and so warm for North Carolina that he embraces alike in this common devotion the East and the West, the North and the South.

In due time he will enter upon the campaign of the Constitutional Convention, speaking at different points in the State. He has consented to speak in the new county of Pender, to which he is warmly devoted. A rousing mass meeting will welcome him to Pender.

Our Foreign Trade.

We are about to consider the yearly statistics of the exports and imports of the United States as throwing light on the state of business. Regarded from this point of view, we shall find that they afford interesting and important information. Let us first look at what is sometimes called the "balance of trade." In other words let us see whether our exports pay for our imports. We have taken the period covered by the three calendar years, 1872, 1873 and 1874. We have considered the trade in merchandise only, and we have used in all cases the gold values. We find that in 1872 our imports exceeded our exports by the immense sum of $187,126,751, an excess of imports greater than has ever happened before or since in the history of the commerce of the country. In 1873 the excess of imports fell to $27,490,181, and in 1874 there was an excess of exports amounting to $7,756,646. So far, then, as touches our indebtedness to foreign creditors, the result of our trade in 1874 is nearly two hundred million dollars more favorable to us than it was in 1872. The hard times have been of that much service to us.

Proceeding next to examine the imports, we find that the total value of the merchandise imported was $855,964,639 in 1872, $505,248,048 in 1873, and $562,115,907 in 1874—a rapid decrease, aggregating nearly one hundred million dollars when compared with 1872. This decrease is partly the result of poverty, but mainly the effect of wholesome economy and retrenchment. The source both of the poverty and the economy is the crisis of 1873. How much is due to necessity and how much to choice in the reduction which has taken place in our imports? We are not without some indications on this point. Tea, coffee and sugar are three very important articles in our import trade. Nearly the whole quantity of these indispensable commodities consumed by our population is imported. If we were really "ground down" by poverty the imports of these articles would show a decrease. Such, however, is not the fact. In 1872 we imported tea, coffee and brown sugar to the value of $143,821,297, in 1873 to the value of $147,507,247, and in 1874 to the value of $154,457,941. The decrease in our imports has therefore not been in articles of necessity.

Take next the imports of dry goods, cottons, woolens, silks and linens. In the consumption of these there has been for two years past a great deal of economy, and no greater economy, perhaps, in the use of foreign articles than in those of domestic manufacture. We find that the total value of cotton, woolen, silk and linen goods imported into the country has decreased from $147,992,743 in 1872, to $126,265,936 in 1873, and still further to $105,234,611 in 1874. The real decrease in consumption has not been so rapid as indicated by these figures, for two reasons. In the first place, the stocks in the warehouses and stores throughout the country are less than they were two years ago, and in the second place, the capacity of our own manufacturing establishments is much greater than it was at the beginning of 1872.

Another class of articles which we used to import largely are the manufactures of iron and steel. Last year we imported these articles to the value of $24,594,534; whereas in 1873 we imported them to the value of $35,704,670, and in 1872 to the value of $61,724,227. It is hardly possible that the value of our importations of iron and steel will ever again reach the large total of 1872, and it is not unlikely that in the course of a few years we may export iron and steel to Europe. Having touched on the principal articles imported, and accounted for the falling off in their aggregate value, we now turn to the exports.

The aggregate value of the exports of merchandise, including foreign goods re-exported, has increased from a total of $468,837,948 in 1872, to $567,757,807 in 1873, and $569,852,553 in 1874. This increase is mainly due to the exports of breadstuffs and provisions. The currency value of the exports of these articles was $151,601,076 in 1872; $210,584,981 in 1873; $221,541,416 in 1874. Only a few years ago the value of our exports of cotton used to be more than that of all our other exports combined but last year it fell below that of the breadstuffs and provisions. The total currency value of the cotton exported was $197,650,806 in 1872; $221,738,746 in 1873, and $215,572,420 in 1874. Cotton, therefore, is no longer king in our foreign commerce. The South has yielded to the superior numbers and activity of the West.

Under a system of taxation less oppressive to commerce than that falsely called "protective," it would not be many years before the manufactured goods of the Atlantic States would take high rank among our exports.—Even now they are growing in importance. For example, in 1872 we exported iron and steel to the value of $10,650,125; in 1873 to the value of $12,120,959, and in 1874 to the value of $15,389,807. This, however, is not an infallible sign that we can compete with foreigners for the foreign market; but, under the circumstances, is rather to be regarded as indicating that our manufacturers, being unable to make sales at home, have, in some instances, consented to sacrifice their products to foreigners on the best attainable terms. But markets gained under such compulsion are often kept in better times.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

The losses by Saturday's fire at Montpelier will aggregate $137,000.

The Edgecombe Democrats nominate for Convention on the 15th of June.

A desperado killed a policeman at Plymouth, Mass., who attempted to arrest him.

About a dozen disguised men last week released a prisoner, confined for theft, from the Ashe county jail.

A water spout on Sunday lifted the bridges, culverts and track on the Kansas and Texas Road near Elk Creek.

The Winston Sentinel says: The tobacco plants through this section of the State are not materially injured. If the ravages of the fly does not destroy them there will be an abundance.

Two squatters of the Fifth Ward in Raleigh, were carried before a magistrate on Thursday, and were bound over on the charge of perjury to the next term of the Superior Court in the sum of $1,000.

The Salisbury Watchman says: We regret to learn that the large, comfortable residence of Mr. John Knox, near Rowan Mills, was destroyed by fire during last week. The fire was caused by a spark from the chimney falling upon the roof. Most of the furniture was saved from the flames.

Five cans of gunpowder placed in a basket were left in the vestibule of St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, Cincinnati, on Saturday night, and the material outside fired. The sexton discovered it and pitched the contents in the street, when four of the cans exploded. It is thought the design was to destroy the building.

HATTIE HYDE.

I am Hattie Hyde, an old maid at least not a young one, and I intend to remain so.

But I came very near getting married last Spring, and I will tell you how it happened.

I am thirty-five, and not absolutely ugly—at lesast, when I look in the glass, I see reflected there a good fresh complexion, sparkling hazel eyes, and an abundance of brown hair.

I might have married two or three times, only I wasn't really in love.

But when Clarence Raymond came down to spend the vacation with his aunt—Mrs. Richford—I must confess to a little womanly flutter around the heart, for he was tall and handsome, and, in short, just the hero of romance that I had always dreamed about.

"Hattie," said Mrs. Richford—we were quite confidential friends, and called one another Hattie and Pamela, and borrowed each other's books, and all sorts of things—"Hattie, I think Clarence rather fancies you."

"Do you?" said I, feeling the telltale blushes coming into my face, and my heart began to thrump beneath the pretty lace buckers of Valenciennes and pink ribbon that I had taken to wearing every day.

"I am certain of it," said Mrs. Richford; "and how nice it will be to have you for a cousin."

"Yes."

It was very nice to be engaged.

He gave me a lovely cameo ring, choicer and more antique than any diamond could have been.

It had been his mother's ring, he said, and he repeated the most delicious poetry, and vowed that it expressed the very sentiments of his heart.

And we had wanderings in the cool, fern-scented woods, and I began to wonder whether I should be married in white satin or a dove-colored travelling dress, and pink ribbons in my hat.

One evening, just after Clarence had returned to his unavoidable engagement in the city, old Uncle Elnathan came to visit me.

Uncle Elnathan was one of those persons of whom we are apt to ask, "why were they ever created?"

He was a venerable old gentleman, with long silver hair, that fell over the collar of his bottle-green coat, and cloth gaiters that irresistibly reminded one of a black pussy cat, and he took snuff and talked through his nose.

"Harriet," said Uncle Elnathan, "is this true?"

"Is what true, Uncle?"

"All this fol-de-rol about your being engaged to a man ten years younger than yourself. Harriet! Harriet! I thought you had better sense."

"It's only five years, Uncle," said I, pouting, "and I suppose I have a right to get engaged without sending to you for a permit."

"Harriet, this is not a subject to be flippant about," said Uncle Elnathan. "You may depend upon it, that this young man is a mere fortune hunter You have property, Harriet, and he has found it out."

"Uncle!" I cried, starting up, "I will not listen tamely to such aspersions upon the character of one who—"

"Well, my dear, you needn't get excited", said the venerable old gentleman, tapping his hand upon the lid of his silver snuff-box.

"You are not a child, Harriet nor yet a sentimental school girl. Let's talk the matter calmly over."

"I decline to discuss it, sir," was my dignified reply. "My mind is made up and no amount of meddling interference can induce me to alter it."

"But aren't you just a little pert towards your old Uncle, Hattie?"

So my Uncle went away, silver hair, snuff-box, pussy gaiters, and all, and I sat down to make a memorandum of the things I should require for my wedding outfit. For I had resolved to make an especial journey to London on that business.

Ah, the delight of reveling over counters full of choice, filmy laces, billows of bridal silk, oceans of tulle! it brought the color to my cheeks only to think of it.

And besides, was it not necessary that Clarence's wife should have all that custom required?

I didn't care for myself so much, but I was determined not to disgrace Clarence.

So one radiant September day, when the sky was as blue as blue ribbon, and the very leaves hung motionless in the yellow atmosphere, like ships at anchor on a sea of gold, I took the early train from C—— with a purse full of money, buttoned in an under pocket of my polonaise.

I had read all sorts of horrid stories about pickpockets, and didn't mean to part with my bank notes except for value recieved.

I felt a little fluttered at first, and scarcely ventured to look around me, for it seemed that everybody must know that I was going to London to buy my wedding outfit.

If I attempt to tell you anything about the adventures of that day I know I shall not succeed.

Women could perhaps understand how I felt in that fairy land of those great cities of fashion that exist only in London—glittering halls where the poor sewing girl, or the laborer's wife are treated with as much consideration and respect as the millionaire's lady or the young damsel who can't get on a glove for the diamond ring on her finger.

I bought the wedding dress, white rep silk and a veil of tulle, suspended from a garland of orange blossoms, and I selected a blue silk, and a peach-colored silk, and a maroon silk, and dear me! what is the use of catalogueing them all?

Other girls have been brides-elect before me, and they all know just how it all was.

And as for those who haven't just let them wait until their turn comes.

And then as the sun began to decline on its western way, I felt excessively and unromantically hungry.

"Is there a nice ladies' dining room near here?" I asked.

One of the shopmen went with me to the door to point out a glittering establishment, with its windows full of hot-house fruits, and mirrors of *pates* and delicately tinted cakes.

Dear me! London is the place to feel one's insignificance.

I do not think that I, Hattie Hyde, ever felt so small in the whole course of my life as I did walking over the floor of M. Rechamier's Parisian restaurant, with a waiter running on before to point out a marble table sparkling with cut-glass and silver, and another following on behind carrying my traveling-bag and parasol; while an elegant Frenchman, curled and perfumed, stood in the middle of the door bowing as if he were under eternal obligations to me for so much as coming in his establishment.

I sat down, feeling much as if I were an impostor, venturing meekly to look around a little after the waiter had simpered away.

There, for the first time, I noticed a superbly-dressed young lady, one or two tables beyond, in a lovely hat, with a bird [illegible]

"How proud her lover must be of her."

I leaned the least bit in the world forward, to see the young man in question.

Good heaven!

It was Clarence.

And as I sat staring, completely concealed from his view by the golden hair and the lilac willow plume, I could hear his light, peculiar laugh.

"You wouldn't have me yourself Kate," said he; "you have only yourself to blame for it."

"That's no reason you should throw yourself away," pouted the lady.

"She's a desperate old maid," said Clarence, "as old as the hills and twice as antiquated. But she's got the money. A man in my position has got to look out for your money, you know, Kate. Would you like to see her photograph?"

And then the two heads were close together for an instant, and the young lady's rippling laugh mingled with Clarence's mellower tones.

"The idea of carrying such a thing next to your heart!" said she.

"It does seem rather outrageous, don't it?" said he. "But when we are married, all that sort of thing will be over. I'll see that she finds her level."

Yes, when! thought I, now thoroughly disenchanted.

And I got up and hurried out of the restaurant, nearly stumbling over a tray, a dish of oysters and a cup of coffee.

"I——I've changed my mind," said I, flinging a sovereign toward him. "Never mind those oysters."

I took the next train to C——, and wrote a scratching note to Clarence the same evening.

Do you want to know what was in it?

Of course, like all women's letters, the best part of it was in the postscript.

"Our engagement is at an end."

H. H.

"P. S.—The next time you examine ladies' photographs in a crowded restaurant, it might be well to examine your neighbors."

Clarence had some sense after all.

He never came near me with useless apologies.

I gave the wedding dress to little Dorothy Miller, who was to be married in October, and couldn't afford a trousseau.

I suppose I shall wear out the blue and the peach color and the maroon in time.

Oh, I forgot to say that Miss Richford was very angry.

It seemed that Clarence had promised to pay her a hundred pounds that he had borrowed of her, when he got hold of my money.

And I am thankful from the bottom of my heart that I still remain Hattie Hyde.

The Cotton Supply

The total receipts of cotton at the ports from the 1st of September, 1874, to the 24th of April, 1875, were 3,284,706 bales, and for the corresponding period of last year, 3,515,615 bales.—This shows a decrease in receipts thus far in 1875 of 260,909 bales. The total shipments to foreign ports from the 1st of September, 1874, to the present date, amount to but 2,225,239 bales, against 2,424,216 bales for the same period of last year, showing a decrease in exports of 198,977 bales. At first sight it seems surprising that a shipment of cotton short by nearly 200,000 bales, together with the prospect of short receipts from this date until the new cotton year in September, as compared with the same period of last year, should exercise so little influence on the price of cotton at home and abroad: for cotton is to-day fully ¼ cent a pound cheaper in Liverpool than last year, and 2¼ cents a pound cheaper than in 1873. The explanation, however, is readily found in the dullness of the market for cotton goods and in the diminished consumption of cotton by foreign as well as domestic mills. The shipments from the United States to Europe from the 1st of September, 1873, to the 26th of April, 1874, amounted to 2,424,216 bales. The stock of American cotton in Europe and afloat was at that time 1,247,000 bales, showing that Europe used from the 1st of September to the 26th of April, 1,177,216 bales of American cotton. Now let us turn to the present cotton year. We sent to Europe from the 1st of September, 1874, to the 26th of April, 1875, 2,225,239 bales of cotton. On the 26th of April the stock of American cotton in Europe and afloat was 1,142,000 bales, showing that Europe consumed 98,977 bales less of American cotton during this period of nearly eight months than during the same period of the previous year. In other words, the unusual stagnation of trade in cotton fabrics made our short shipment—short by nearly 200,000 bales—less felt than it would have been if the ordinary amount of business had been done. But dull as the cotton trade of Europe has been, with consumption short by nearly 100,000 bales in eight months, it is nevertheless true that the visible supply of American cotton in stock in Europe and afloat is diminished by some 40,000 bales, as compared with the same period of last year. And it is but reasonable to assume that should there be merely an indication of a revival of trade in cotton fabrics in Europe, which will naturally run chiefly on the American staple, the short supply from here would at once be felt. The present crop was over-estimated by 400,000 bales or more, for it was at one time supposed that the supply would reach 4,333,000 bales, whereas the most sanguine now reduce these figures to 3,750,000 or to 3,800,000 bales. It follows, therefore, that the hopes for a plentiful supply of cotton during the last four months of the present calendar year depend entirely on the new crop, half of which is not yet in the ground. The vicissitudes of the new crop will therefore be watched with great interest. If a revival of trade should set in here and in Europe, not only an average but a plentiful crop for the year 1875-76 would be required to make good the comparatively moderate supply now on hand.—*N. Y. World.*

The Legal Aspects of the Louisiana Case.

Under the above caption, a very able and dignified article from the pen of that eminent Judge, T. M. Cooley, of the Supreme

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

We were told a few days since, in our telegraphic dispatches, that this defunct institution, now in the hands of Commissioners who were endeavoring to wind up its affairs, could show about enough assests to pay up twenty cents on the dollar to its creditors, ten per cent of which is already in hand, as cash, with the balance yet to be realized. How soon this balance will be collected and a settlement made with the depositors, remains to be seen.

This institution was chartered by Congress in its present savings bank form in [illegible] It was at first only required to deposit in the [illegible] ...ates or other securities of the United States; Congress reserved the right to inspect its books and examine all its affairs. It soon became popular with the colored people and of great importance, as it encouraged them to save and invest their small earnings. Branches were established in the large cities in the South, and in many $3,000,000 were deposited in thirteen States. The average of the deposits was less than those in ordinary saving banks, being only $70. There were over 5,000 who deposited less than one dollar each, and in one branch $90 deposited and withdrawn in two seconds.

For a time, everything went on swimmingly. The colored people in the Southern States all could see in the thing, probably for no other reason than that it was managed by men from the North, with its headquarters in Washington. Even an occasional report by a Cashier ceased to [illegible] ...ry, for the simple reason that it was not allowed to be known beyond the limit of the point at which the money was stolen and sometimes it was carefully suppressed from the knowledge even of the local depositors. But in 1870 may be dated an act, the execution of which gradually brought a change into the spirit of many directors and in July, 1874, the astounding truth was admitted that the concern was bankrupt. In the first named year, through the machinations of certain interested parties, the Bank was authorized to invest a portion of its funds in mortgages on real estate, and from this dates the downfall of the institution. The depositors, owing to their dispersion in many States, and their ignorance, were unable to exercise any control over the trustees. But they felt no scruple and had no misgivings in regard to the result. These investments were made in accordance with the [illegible] ...of Congress, but in many instances on inadequate, and sometimes, most probably, on fictitious security. It is now [illegible] ...examination of this matter, as the [illegible] ...Investigation" does, but the fees "may not have been sufficient to [illegible] ...the value of real estate or decide as to proper persons to whom loans should be made." This is all nonsense, and even if it were true, ignorance is as poor an excuse in such a case as is corruption. Some do here believe but that the men are the richer for the failure of the bank to meet its obligations. The whole matter, taken as a whole, are [illegible] ...and confusion on many points, but we have gone enough to see that the negro has been somewhat [illegible] ...ed but into their own hands, and it will be hard to convince them that a deliberate robbery of their hard-earned savings was [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...of the Bank was so [illegible] ...April 14, 1874, commissioners were appointed to examine into its condition. Their report showed liabilities to the amount of [illegible] ...and assets $2,633,000, or [illegible] ...only dollar of the assets [illegible] ...good (since they were not), [illegible] ...sincere would still have been [illegible] ...$1,000,000. Yet what became of [illegible] ...money for this large deficiency [illegible] ...on which nobody seems [illegible] ...

And not only has the failure of this institution swept away the hard-earned deposits of the colored people in the South, but it has wrought other and greater evils. It has inculcated despair among them of all [illegible] ...institutions, and for years to [illegible] ...but little of their money will find [illegible] ...into the banks. Some of them have [illegible] ...buried their small earnings, while [illegible] ...and spend them in dissipation [illegible] ...and other evils upon [illegible] ...community, the withdrawal of [illegible] ...thousands from circulation and [illegible] ...spread of poverty, disease and [illegible] ...among those whom it is the interest of the country to see elevated [illegible] ...and noble pursuits, thus defeating the very ends for which it is [illegible] ...that the institution was originally chartered.

But a wholesome lesson might be learned from this if the negro race in the South would but heed it, in the blind confidence which they gave to other men who are strangers to them personally and indifferent to their best interests as a people, they have met with disastrous pecuniary loss, both present and prospective. The same confidence placed in the white people of the South would not have been thus betrayed and there is hardly one among them here in Wilmington but will confess that had the money lost by them by the failure of the Freedman's Bank been placed in any one of the banking institutions in this city, not a dollar of it would have been lost. It is for them to heed the lesson which has been marked out for them and to learn that home institutions, owned and controlled by men of known probity and character are always far better than organizations regulated and engineered by men from abroad, strangers to them and of whose probity and trustworthiness they know nothing whatever.

The tenant farmers of England are assessed for income tax upon a basis of £30,000,000 per annum, and the entire rental value of agricultural land is about £140,000,000. The capital represented by the agricultural interest is over £800,000,000, a sum exceeding the British national debt.

RAVAGES OF THE WIND.

The present Spring has been unusually prolific in storms and in damages to property and the growing crops, especially in our sister State of South Carolina. Some weeks since a terrible tornado devastated a large portion of the State and on Saturday last another fearful storm passed over the Columbia section inflicting great injury to private and public property but without causing loss of life, so far as heard from. We publish, on the third page of this issue, the details of this disaster as we find them in the Columbia *Phœnix*.

SOME WAR TALK.

The papers are again agitating the matter of the prospects of an early war in Europe, growing out of the Church agitations in Germany. In every little straw they find some slight indications of the direction in which the wind is blowing, but as yet no European nation has evinced any disposition to espouse the cause of the ultra-montanes. Still there are many who look for a new war at an early day, and the enemies of Germany are slowly strengthening their hands. The English press are bold and aggressive, and the recent visit of the Emperor of Austria to the King of Italy is looked upon as one of much significance — France is rapidly recuperating from the disasters of the Franco-Prussian war, and as soon as she is again able to take the field, Alsace and Lorraine will be made a fruitful source of trouble. But Prussia is more than prepared, and Prince Bismarck is bold in his policy, and dauntless in its execution. A new war would probably find Germany pitted against half of Europe, and a bloody contest would be the result. Such an event would be a calamity to the world, and would be felt in every part of the habitable globe.

JUDGE BROOKS ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

We publish in our local columns a synopsis of the charge delivered yesterday by His Honor, Judge Brooks, to the Grand Jury at the present term of the United States District Court, now in session in this city, in reference to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill passed by the last Congress. It will be seen that His Honor decides unqualifiedly that the law is unconstitutional, and he is supported in his opinion by other eminent juri-ts. The charge is clear, forcible and convincing, and will be read with interest by all. It was listened to with marked attention, and we have heard many gratified expressions from our citizens in reference to it.

This is not the first time that Judge Brooks has stepped in between the people and the acts of irresponsible majority in upholding the sacred majesty of the law, and we will never forget how bravely he came to our rescue in the dark days of the year 1870, when redress was refused by our own State Courts, Chief Justice Pearson declaring that the Judiciary was exhausted.

THE MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

Whatever attention the Mexican troubles may have subsequently received, the situation on the Rio Grande border on Monday last was not sufficiently grave to require the extraordinary attention of an extra Cabinet meeting.

The above is extracted from an article in the Washington *Republican*, relative to a recent meeting of the Cabinet—a called meeting of the Cabinet or an "extra Cabinet meeting," just as you may choose to call it. It was held for the purpose of allowing the President to announce to his Cabinet that he had appointed Judge Pierrepont to be Attorney General. The troubles on the Rio Grande were not of sufficient importance to be brought into the consultation.

And yet the fact that serious troubles do exist on the Mexican border cannot be set aside with a wave of the Presidential hand or a flippant reference from his servile organ. People do not look to the White House for reports of outrages in Texas, although, curiously enough, they have been taught to look there for redress. The fact that outrages do exist cannot be denied, and a persistent disregard of the calls for aid and redress made upon the President of the United States by citizens of this country exposed to the ravages of Mexican brutes, cannot long be ignored. The people of the North as well as of the South are sufficiently assured of the existence of these troubles, the New York *Herald* of Saturday last, having published a letter from the Postmaster who was recently robbed, his house and store burned and his assistant murdered by the Mexican devils at Nueces.

In the meantime, while these appeals from the border are poured into idle ears and are "not sufficiently grave to require the extraordinary attention of an extra Cabinet meeting," the "refractory rebel States" are pretty thoroughly garrisoned with troops and a large force under that gallant war-scarred veteran Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Dent Grant, are to be sent on a scientific expedition to the Yellow Stone regions, a something which, if it does not immortalize the said Brevet Lieut. Col. F. C. D., will at least furnish him a pleasant Summer trip at the expense of the people. Custar will follow later on in the season, somewhat in the gallant Fred's footsteps, while we presume that Phil. Sheridan will be sent on another campaign to the Piegans while Sherman will remain at home to reorganize his bummers for the next Presidential campaign.

Taken altogether the situation is a promising one and must offer an amusing spectacle to the people of the Old World, say those of Great Britain, whose government has an uncomfortable way of protecting its people from injuries at home and outrages abroad and for a separation from which we are all just now engaged in rending up our hundred-year old thanks.

Thomas Campbell, the poet, is to have a monument in Glasgow, and $5,000 has already been raised for the purpose.

The little Republic of Switzerland has no less than 7000 schools, and attendance is compulsory in all the cantons but two. Another fact, of kindred significance, is that Switzerland has always retained its freedom. It is easy to "put that and that together."

THE REBEL KELLEY.

Repentance, and the acknowledgement of it, are not graceful things, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, but they are substantial, and hence, when they occur, acceptable. We have quite a number of soldiers shaking hands over the bloody chasm, and General Bartlett at Lexington, and General Evans at Atlanta, professing their faith in reconciliation. It is all very well, but the fighting men bear a small proportion to the talking men, and the talking men are much more powerful for mischief. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has made a Southern trip this winter, and comes back a wiser and a better man. To measure the exact extent and value of this slow repentance, we must look into our friend, Mr. Kelley's, antecedents. He was an old-fashioned Democrat, a "working man" in the actual sense of the word. He was sentimental, and of course Abolitionist. He held office under old-fashioned Democratic Governors of Pennsylvania, and was, if we mistake not, made a Judge by one of them. Twenty odd years ago, the occasion being a contested election case which came before him judicially, he broke from his party moorings and floated into that quiet but shallow pool known as Philadelphia Whiggery. On the great heaving up of everything in the era immediately preceding the war, Judge Kelley naturally drifted into Radical Republicanism. The very sentimalism which, like the atmosphere surrounded him in his early years in Boston, where he was born, we believe, had its influence in this direction. He had just an imaginative temper and imperfect education that qualified him to be an Abolition fanatic, and such he became. His is the merit—and it is idle to disparage it—of commanding, without any break or loosening, the confidence of a very intelligent, and except on one subject, enlightened constituency, as he tells us, for fourteen years or seven consecutive Congresses.

He has been traveling South, and as one of the journals of the ancient Republican party grimly says, "we hope he may travel again." He comes back to his own Congressional district, in the very shadow of the Union League, where he, as a loyal Republican and Grant man—for Philadelphia till lately knew no difference—had a majority of nearly four thousand, and boldly tells them that he and they have been victims of a huge imposture; that the whole Southern country, though sorely afflicted by agricultural and commercial disturbance or depression, is socially, if not content, honestly acquiescent; that the agricultural negro—in fact, the negro everywhere, except at what Mr. Kelley calls the "political centres," where he is manipulated and prostituted by corrupt white agencies—is perfectly happy and will do well (he adds with great simplicity), "if he can be kept from whiskey;" that the outrage fiction, past and present, is played out; that his friend Scott's huge book on Kukluxism, as the representation of the actual state of things, is about as valuable as an old almanac—hardly as much so, for old almanacs do tell the truth; that the solemn asseveration of poor Mr. Henry Wilson the other day at the Philadelphia Abolition Centetnial that a new pro-slavery crusade was about to begin is all "bosh;" that George William Curtis' Lexington phantom of a combination between the immigrant Celt and the emancipated negro by which the intelligence of the country is to be taken by storm, is what phantoms usually are. In short Judge Kelley's honest palinode is as complete as possible.

But the most significant part of the retraction remains to be noted. It is Judge Kelley's confession, humbling it may be to others, that of all the thousand votes he has given in fourteen years, the thought of none shames him or, to speak more correctly, wounds him so much as that which he cast for Grant's Force bill. It was a measure not only unnecessary, but wrong in every sense. Now *we* ask, and Judge Kelley ought to supplement what he has already said by candor to the very end; what influence but that of the Executive, exercised in the most shameless manner—the President himself lobbying for it—tempted him into the cruel mistake, and whom is he to thank for the confession he has now to make but the President of his choice and the unscrupulous men who closely surround him and share his esoteric counsels? The repentant Representative of the Fourth Pennsylvania District, fresh as he is from the people, must have a vast capacity for mercy if he can forgive this, and we do not believe he will.—We do not know, and do not much care what are Judge Kelley's views of the third term in the abstract; but we are very confident that if he is called on, either by his constituents or on the floor of Congress, to say what he thinks of it in the concrete, that he will say with emphasis that a President who for merely selfish aims can thus grossly, and to their own shame, mislead the Legislature is no longer worthy of the confidence of any body. We take Judge Kelley to be now in open opposition to Grantism.

Over $100,000 worth of dogs, principally pointers and setters, were brought to this country from England during the past two years. The *furore* about Laverack's red Irish setters, Gordons and kindred breeds is now as great as was ever that in Japan about spotted rabbits. No dog that costs less than $1,000 is now considered worth owning. These valuable animals have their pedigrees preserved with as much care as the nobility of England.

Edward Bowring Stephens, the English sculptor who died in London on Saturday, was born at Exeter, England, and gained his first artistic honors at the Royal Academy in 1843, when a gold medal was awarded him for an alto-relievo of "The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ." Among other notable works which he has produced are "Satan Tempting Eve," and "Satan Vanquished," both exhibited at the World's Fair, at London in 1841; "Eve Contemplating Death," executed in 1855; a group including "Euphrosyne and Cupid," in 1856; "The Angel of the Resurrection," in 1861, and a colossal portrait statue of Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland

THE CENTENNIALISTS IN TROUBLE.

The Philadelphia Centennialists seem to be in a peck of trouble, just about this time, in reference to the proposed foreign department in the National show. Instead of confining themselves to the endeavor to make the celebration a home event, they have held out inducements for foreign exhibitors to participate, and the opportunity has not been as enthusiastically embraced as the invitors hoped and believed. In fact, the invitation itself is not looked upon by foreigners with over much of complacency, and it is all owing to that prohibition tariff, enacted and kept in force for the benefit of the Northern and New England manufacturers at the expense of the South, the South West and the West and the North West. It is hardly to be expected that the English manufacturer would consent to enter his wares, at a heavy expense, for competition in Philadelphia when by the protective enactments he is entirely denied access to our markets He might obtain a very handsome meda and any quantity of certificates of excellence over his American competitor but such barren honors is not what he seeks. He wants a market, and a free market, where he can enter the lists, untrammeled by the imposition of heavy duties that will either force him to mark his goods higher than those of the American manufacturer, or else compel him to sacrifice all of his profits in endeavoring to maintain a market. The whole thing is comprised in the remarks of Mr. John Bright in a speech recently delivered in Birmingham, England, in which he says that: "It is ludicrous for the United States to invite foreign manufacturers to compete at an exhibition where a protective tariff prevents them from competing in American markets." There is more truth than poetry in this assertion, and the management of the National Centennial might as well realize the fact at once and turn all of their endeavors towards making the celebration that which it should be, a strictly national affair.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A grand pilgrimage to Jerusalem started from Marseilles April 23, at noon. The price, including passage and provisions, is 1369 francs first class, and 1165 francs second class.

In 1850 the Presbyterian Church of England contained about 78 congregations; in 1860 the number had risen to 95, in 1870 it had reached 117, and in 1874 the number was reported at 147.

A Florentine journal, the *Epoca*, now says that General Grant will with his own hands place the beretta on "Mokloky's" head. It is well to know the news of the day.

The value of the wedding gifts of Mlle d'Albe, niece of the Empress Eugenie, is said to reach the pleasant amount of $1,600,000. One of these gifts is a cameo ring which belonged to Charles V.

The silver inkstand which supplied with ink the pens of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is now in the possession of Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania, and efforts are making to procure its return to its original position in Independence Hall.

The Chinese are evidently pagans. They celebrate all their holidays by paying their debts, forgiving their enemies, and shaking hands all round. The civilized people who have gone to China have not yet induced them to relinquish these old and barbarous habits.

It is said that a man by the name of Kelly has been in the jail of county Roscommon, Ireland, since June, 1853, and nobody knows what he is there for. As his keeping costs the county about $250 a year, the authorities begin to take an interest in him. There is a tradition that he is in for contempt of court and payment of costs.

It is suggested that for purposes of identification (of criminals), it is only necessary to get a distinct photograph of the palm of one hand, taken in a strong oblique light, so as to bring out the marking strongly. This will be found a map, it is said, never the same in two persons; no disguise short of actual disfigurement will do away with the difference.

Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, who has just returned from his tour of the South, says of the people of Texas that "they have seemingly forgotten that there ever was a war, and from every act and expression I glean the information that they welcome anybody who will come there to better their condition, regardless of any political association. It is a very rare thing for them to refer to a man's politics; not half so much as we in New England do."

It is the fashion now in Cincinnati to give to the public. Probasco gave the great fountain; Sinton gave $50,000 to the Bethel; Groesbeck gave $50,000 for park music, and now Mrs Thomas Emery, a widow, proposes to give $100,000 for the erection of a suitable building and hall for the Young Men's Christian Association, which shall contain a magnificent tablet to her memory.

The New York *Herald* says: The corollary of General Spinner's excuse for sending only ten dollars in aid of the Mecklenburg Centennial celebration—that he had left his office as Treasurer of the United States a poor man—would seem to be that if he had enriched himself as other office-holders have done a much larger sum might have been expected of him. Should this idea generally obtain among our public men who grew rich at the expense of the people the Philadelphia Centennial will not be in any want of funds.

On the 11th of January last a telegram was sent from Boston to France, announcing that on the previous day a great cyclone, with its centre at that time in Newfoundland, was moving thence eastward across the Atlantic, and in four or five days would probably arrive in Europe, by way of Ireland. The storm did, in fact, reach Ireland on the 15th of January, and proceeded eastward. This verification of weather forecast is mentioned by M. H. Tarry, in a communication to the French Academy of Science on the possibility of predicting the arriv-

From the Columbia Phœnix.

The Storm King.

Terrible Tornado at Columbia on Saturday Evening.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN RUINS.

State House and Market House Badly Damaged.

Many Stores and Dwellings Badly Damaged.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock, Saturday evening, a devastating tornado passed over Columbia. The wind was furious, and the rain that fell was driven into a mist. The thunder and lightning which accompanied it was terrific and almost incessant. Fear was pictured on every face, and visions of recent cyclones rushed to every mind The destruction of property was immense, but there was a miraculous escape of life and limb. The storm pursued an easterly course, and dwelt amongst us about half an hour. Hail stones fell in large quantities, some of which were of a size to cause much damage. The sky-light of the market was blown off, and its fall tore down part of the east roof. Wagons in the path of the falling timbers were demolished, but luckily no animals were killed; neither was there injury to any of the large number of persons who had congregated here to do their marketing. A great deal of marketable goods was blown through the air, and scattered in every direction. The tall steeple of the Presbyterian Church was prostrated, and the massive timbers were driven through the ceiling, damaging the church to such an extent as to render it unsafe to hold divine service therein until repaired. The rear wall was badly sprung and the roof and ornamental parts of the church badly damaged. The steeple evidently fell its full length along the top of the building, and rolled off on the South side, where the fence and wall was broken down. The West end of the attic of Mr. J. H. Kinard's house, opposite the church, was blown in, and the floor flooded by the rain. The roof of the carriage shop corner of Washington and Assembly streets was blown off and a portion of the walls torn down. The furniture store of Mr. A. C. Squier was badly damaged, the front portion being driven in upon his wares, and inflicting heavy loss. The family, who reside in the building, made a narrow escape. The roof of the State House was torn off at the same old place—the West wing—a door blown out, and a chimney hurled to the ground. The cast-iron palmetto tree in front of the State House was prostrated, and the ornamental work surrounding it broken down. The strong bolts and hooks which held the tree up were torn out of place and straightened out. The tree was divided into three parts. A car shed at the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was partially destroyed, as also the depot of the South Carolina Railroad, which was unroofed. The rear wall of Mr. Crawford's warehouse, near these railroads, was blown down. A log cabin on Wheeler's hill was leveled to the earth, and we are informed an inmate killed, but we have not received reliable information as to the death. The roof of the Presbyterian office was torn up, and also the roof of the building occupied by Mr. J. H. Altee as a grocery store. At this latter place the front windows were very badly broken. A house on Gervais street, between Lincoln and Gates, was unroofed, and, we hear, a woman hurt. The portions of chimneys projecting above the roofs of many houses in high and exposed localities were demolished, and in several instances the bricks penetrated the shingles. The large windows in Mr. Fine's restaurant were crushed in, as well as many panes of glass in the State House and a number of private residences, which gave the rain free entrance, and damaged considerable furniture and carpets. Huge trees were uprooted in every direction, and signs, awnings, billboards, fences and walls were blown down and parapets injured. Many dwellings have been seriously damaged by the rain, which was driven through the smallest crevice, and soaked through the walls—in some instances causing the plastering to fall, and in others injuring to an extent sufficient to compel replastering. Many houses narrowly escaped being crushed by falling trees. A portion of the new city hospital was blown down. A house in the suburbs caught fire by the wind blowing in the door and scattering the fire around the room, but it was promptly extinguished. The roads leading to Columbia were blockaded by the rise in small streams and prostrated trees. Trees which have stood the storms of half a century, and which had grown to an immense size, were snapped like pipe stems, and hurled a considerable distance. We heard that a colored man was lifted off his feet and carried thirty or forty yards. During his passage, he thought of the Adventist prediction, and came near being a believer. He claims to have prayed rapidly and fervently while on his stormy journey.

After the storm had passed away, that sign which was placed in the heavens after the subsidence of the flood, made a beautiful appearance, and the grand sunset and many-colored rainbow were hailed with delight.

It is impossible to give at this writing a full account of the injury inflicted by the tornado which so suddenly came upon us, but we will furnish our readers with full particulars as soon as the extent of the damage can be asserted.

From the Courier Journal.

Boston Women Scandalized.

Do Boston women chew tobacco? That's the question. Rev. Mr. Lathrop has declared it a fact before the Women's Temperance Union of that city. He not only makes this charge, but, generalizing a little, claims that he can get ten men to leave off chewing where he can induce one woman to say that she will never more use "fine cut" or "sweet navy." Can such things be? The use of the weed by women in certain sections of the country is an old story. But to think that a clergyman, whose opinions are entitled to the utmost consideration, should feel it his bounden duty to publicly remonstrate with the female world of Boston for its indulgence in the habit that has heretofore been deemed one of the blessed vicious privileges of male humanity exclusively. His statements seem to be made in a manner which indicates that he has accurate knowledge of certain cases. The Globe says: "In times past, jealous New York, fuming Chicago, and ever quiet and demure Philadelphia have hinted that the average Boston young lady affected eye-glasses as a gentle stimulant for her optics, and was a trifle cool and high-toned as to style, and, not long ago, Boston ladies were accused by some anonymous correspondent of frequently indulging in too much wine; but we have never heard of any such awful charge as this before." It is pretty rough, surely. If the thing were told upon any other city than Boston it would not so much matter. But the idea that, in the very hub of the universe, the dreadful example should be set the world at large, is harrowing to husbands and lovers. Hereafter, young man, mind your girl's eye-teeth for nicotine discoloration. They do say that Washington belles brighten their eyes and prevent their gayety from flagging by champagne tippling, but that is as nothing to this Boston

THE OSHKOSH CALAMITY.

Estimated Loss Two Millions, of which One Half is Supposed to Have Been Insured—Greed is Said to be the Cause of the Fire.

We giv below some additional interesting particulars of the terrible conflagration that last week destroyed the city of Oshkosh, Wis.:

CHICAGO, April 30—A special dispatch to the Inter-Ocean from Oshkosh says: There is no possible way of arriving at the loss to insurance companies by the Oshkosh fire, since all the agencies but one have been burned out and the books are in confusion, while the books of one agency are burned. The total loss by fire is thought to be greater than was first reported, and is now put at $2,500,000. It is estimated in general terms that the insurance is 50 per cent of the loss. About three hundred families are burned out, and relief is much needed. There is no discouragement among business men, and the feeling is strong that rebuilding must commence at once.

A CITY DOOMED TO THE FLAMES.

A dispatch from Fon du Lac to the Times says: A deep pall hangs over the city. Five times since its foundation has conflagration visited it, but the present calamity is the most crushing of all. This is the third time within a year that fire has desolated it. This fire has taken most of the fine residences and homes. The citizens seem utterly hopeless, and walk the streets with sad faces. The ruins are still smouldering, and while the former owners are asked what they will do they reply that they cannot tell at present.

THE OBSTINACY OF ONE MAN DID IT.

Oshkosh lies on a flat piece of ground, and there is almost a continuous southwest wind, which, on this occasion, was blowing with great violence. It has been the custom in Oshkosh latterly, when a heavy westerly wind was blowing, for the mills, which are situated in the western part of the city, to stop work to prevent fires. A number of mills shut down on Wednesday noon, but Spaulding and Peck refused to work, and when Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Peck to do so, he was answered abruptly that he (Peck) intended to run his own business. Shortly after this Morgan Bros.' mill was observed to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. The fire companies and thousands of citizens were promptly on hand, but the gale was so fierce and the material of the mills so combustible that the fire could not be stayed, and speedily drove them from place to place, advancing to the heart of the city.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Mr. J. N. Davis, a clerk in the employ of Morgan Bros., attempted to save some books from the mill, but becoming bewildered, was nearly roasted to death before he could find his way out, and expired soon after reaching the open air. The air was filled with shingles and cinders, which bore destruction to houses at a great distance from the actual fire, and as the flames advanced rapidly toward the principal thoroughfares even the most sanguine gave up the hope of checking them, and the city was devastated, as already described.

RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A special from Oshkosh, after alluding to the fact that Spaulding & Peck refused to shut down when requested to do so by Morgan, and the general belief that Morgan Bro's mill was fired by Peck's smoke stack, says the fire department, consisting of three steam and one hand engine, was on the alert, expecting a conflagration. Upon the breaking out of the fire they were ready, but were compelled to retreat as it advanced.—The fire was spreading with great rapidity to all the lumber yards. When the fire got into the brick blocks they went down like butter. When stores had stood but five minutes before, nothing remained but a heap of rubbish. Once beyond Division and Main the fire spread north, south and east streets, with the speed of a race horse. The people had but time to look at the advancing enemy and fly. Hundreds had to abandon everything they possessed on earth except life. The entire district east of the brick blocks was one sheet of flame.

A WARNING TO OTHER CITIES.

No a tempt was made to save it.—The use of powder, which had been advocated, was resorted to, there being no powder at the disposal of the chief of the fire department. As there is not a hook and ladder company in the city, houses could not be pulled down or destroyed, and the fire had to be left to take its course. When once it passed Division street it quietly exhausted itself, after ravaging all within reach, between midnight and 1 o'clock Thursday morning. Assistance in the way of steam engines came from Fon du Lac, Ripon and Neenah. The statement that the powder magazine had exploded had no other foundation than the explosion of a quantity of blank cartridges in the store of Mr. Percy, on Main street, which he had been unable to remove.

BURIED UNDER THE RUINS.

Charles Dunn, the spectator of the fire on Main street, who was examining the walls of Harding's opera house on that thoroughfare after the fire had burned itself out, had imprudently approached close to the building, when the wall still standing fell and buried him in the ruins. The corpse was dug out much disfigured. It is claimed by those present at the time that two others were buried under the debris, but there was no reason to believe this was true, as close examination has been made, and there appears no possibility of any bodies being buried out of sight.—Some five or six persons are reported injured by falling walls and burns, but the cases are not believed to be serious.

WIDESPREAD SUFFERING.

There is scarcely a man or member of a family in Oshkosh who has not lost his homestead or house full of furniture, or stock of goods, or who has not a relative in that position. Estimate places the insurance at $1,000,000; but this is purely an estimate. The sufferers by the fire were all cared for by nightfall yesterday. During the morning the very air seemed to predict a conflagration, and warnings were heard on all sides. During the progress of the fire unbroken horses, let loose from livery stables, came dashing through the crowded streets, runaway teams came tearing by, while yelling and screaming from man to man became terrifying. It was a wild scene.

PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.

A special to the Times from Oshkosh, says the prospect at that city is already brightening, and the probabilities are that before winter the major ty of the business blocks will be rebuilt.

The debris is cleared away from the principal streets, which are thronged with visitors who have come from all directions to see the ruins. Insurance men are present from all parts of the country. They do not take a discouraging view of the conflagration as a general thing, and not a few have declared they will stand ready to renew their risks. The structures burned down were generally pretty well insured, and are owned by men who can afford to rebuild. The vaults of the First National Bank were opened today, and the contents found intact. Sixty-nine business structures were destroyed.

About one half of these will be rebuilt immediately.

FIVE HUNDRED DWELLINGS BURNED.

The police to-day made a careful

the sum total of the dwellings destroyed is about five hundred. These are valued at an average of $4,500, each, which gives an aggregate loss of $1,250,000, which is probably near the correct figure. The loss on business houses is about $1,000,000 and on the lumber interest about $200,000, making a total of about $2,500,000, on which the insurance is fully $1,000,000 The agency that did the most business lost all its books, but have nearly arrived at the correct figures of their losses.

Commercial Progress.

Cotton still maintains itself the king of our exports, though it no longer holds a sceptre over the political affairs of the Union. Last year the value of the manufactured cotton exported reached the large sum of $211,223,580. In addition to this, we sent abroad cotton fabrics worth $2,350,000. They were, for the most part, of course, goods which were supposed to be of better quality than are made at home. But one cannot help reflecting upon the advantage our nation would possess, if we manufactured on our own soil the raw cotton with which we now fill the markets of Europe; nor can we discover any good reason why the Southern States should not compete successfully with the foreign and Northern manufactories. When the South annually sends two hundred millions of dollars' worth of manufactured cotton abroad, the Ku Klux and the White League will cease to disturb the National Union.

The Western prairies are fast becoming the granary of the world, and last year the exportation of breadstuffs, of which wheat was the chief, produced to the country $161,198,864, or about $50,000,000 less than cotton. If ever cheaper rates of transportation make it possible for the Mississippi Valley wheat-growers to control the prices of wheat in European markets, so that they can underbid the producers on the great plains of Russia, the supremacy of cotton in our export trade will be seriously threatened. It is unfortunate that we cannot trace to their ultimate destination for consumption the breadstuffs we export, and the same is true in respect to cotton and other products. This cannot yet be accomplished by the government agencies. For instance, a large quantity of corn is consigned to Canada. It is known, however, that it is not consumed there, but is bought on Canadian account and sent to other countries by the way of the St Lawrence River. There are numerous consignments of merchandise to Queenstown, Gibralter and other ports, to await orders; and thus it appears from our returns that more corn is exported to Ireland than was actually imported there, according to English statements, from all the countries in the world. It is hoped that in time, by international exchanges of official information, we may learn exactly where our productions enter into consumption. Other provisions, of which large quantities are exported, are bacon and hams, beef, butter, cheese, eggs, lard, pork, fish, vegetables, green and dried. Their value, added to that of breadstuffs, increases the value of food materials exported to over $240,500,000. If to this be added the value of tobacco —$32,968,528—and cotton, the value of the productions of our soil exported last year reches the vast aggregate of more than $484,700,000, which is within ten million dollars of three-fourths the value of all our exports during that period. The other fourth is chiefly made up of forty million dollars' worth of petroleum, and numerous articles of manufacture.

There is another branch of this subject which is of vital importance to the country. The balance of trade seems to be fifty million dollars in favor of the United States. But there is left out of the account on the one side the indebtedness abroad of the United States, and of numerous railroads, corporations and municipalities, and the interest thereon, which must be annually paid in gold. On the other side of the balance sheet is omitted the exportation of precious metals. We hope when the account is fully made up there will still be a balance in favor of the United States.—*New York Times.*

How Nick Bowers was Caught.

Nick Bowers was a member of the original Christy Minstrels, and, in his day, was the greatest "middle-man interrogator" known in the profession. Nick used to tell, with great merriment, an incident of his boyhood. To preserve the flavor of the relation we will record it in Nick's own language, and only regret that we cannot accompany it with his inimitable gesticulations:

"My old man," said Nick, "as a general thing, was a pretty steady old gent, but once in a while he would get oblivious, and water was not the cause of it. I recollect a certain holiday was approaching, and I had been shinning around to get a little money to have a time with on that day; but the fates and purses were against me. It was but two days prior to the holiday, and I hadn't nary a red. Remember this, boys, when I add that the same afternoon I came to the house, when lo! there on the floor, totally overcome by his libations, lay my respected daddy, and beside him lay six shining half-dollars which had rolled out of his pocket. Boys, I've been an honest man all my life, but once when a boy I committed a theft. I hooked one of those half dollars. Thinks I to myself, the old man's been on a jamboree, and won't know how much he spent and will never miss it. But mark you, the next morning I and my two brothers were summoned into my father's presence. The old man's face lowered. I thought of the half dollar and knew that a storm was brewing.

"'Boys,' said he 'last night when I came home I had six half dollars. One of 'em's gone. Your mother didn't take it. Which one of you took it."

"We all protested our innocence.

"'Boys,' said the old man, 'that half dollar never walked off, and I'm going to find out which one of you took it.'

"Turning around he took down from the wall an old flint-lock blunderbuss. This he deliberately loaded with powder and buckshot in our presence; then fastening it on the table, cocked it, and in solemn tones addressed us thusly:

"'Boys, I'm going to discover the thief, and punish him at the same time. You must each of you blow into the muzzle of that gun. When the guilty one blows, off goes his head. Now, then, you have a chance, will you own up, or blow up?'

"'Ben,' said the old man to my eldest brother, 'have you got that half dollar?'

"'No, sir.'

"'Take a blow.'

"Nick, (eh, boys, I tell you the chills began to roll down my back,) have you got that half dollar?'

"'No, sir,' said I, with a defiant swagger.

"'Blow that gun.'

"I walked up bravely, gave a blow, and—dodged!

"'Nick,' said the old man, in a voice of thunder, 'where is that half dollar?'

"He had me. The truth dodged out of me. Said I, 'Out in the barn, pap.'"

James Russell Lowell, in a paper in the *North American Review* on Spenser, gives this definition of classic: "A classic is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and exquisite sympathy between the thought that gives life and the form which consents to every mood of grade and dignity, which can be simple without being vulgar, elevated without being distant, and which is something neither anchored nor moored, floats now, and [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

CAROLINA.

THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

RALEIGH, DURHAM, SALISBURY, HILLSBORO, CHARLOTTE, HENDERSON AND WARRENTON ALL GONE DEMOCRATIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, May 3—Night—In the municipal election to-day the Democrats carried 11 out of 17 Aldermen. The Aldermen elect a Mayor. This is the first time since the war that the city has gone Democratic.

The Democrats sweep Durham, Salisbury, Hillsboro, Charlotte, Henderson and Warrenton, which are all the towns heard from. W.

HEADQUARTERS.

SALES OF GOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT.

RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

KICKING A HIGH OFFICIAL OUT OF OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, May 3—Noon—The Government sells one million and a half of gold on the first and third Thursdays, and one million on the second and fourth Thursdays in May, making a total of five million.

Baron Schwazsenburg, Austrian Minister, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Night.—The light and fog bell on Fort Carroll, Patapsco River, Md., will be removed May 5th, to the southwest angle of the fort.

Custis S. Burnham, of Richmond, Ky., has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Hastley.

The Supreme Court to day decided the case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The State claimed a deferred payment of five hundred thousand dollars as due for the period between the years 1860 and 1870, being one-fifth of the amount of passenger fare over the Washington and Baltimore branch of the Road. The company refused to pay the amount to the State on the plea that the tax was unconstitutional. This the Court of Appeals of Maryland overruled, affirming the right of the State to the money in question. The Supreme Court holds that the passenger tax was different from a tax on inter-State commerce, which the State could not enforce.—The State had a right to impose conditions in the granting of the charter for the road, and it mattered what became of the money. The proportionate amount, or one-fifth of the passenger fare, was a bonus to the State. It was a condition imposed in consideration of the franchise. This the State had a right to do. The Court, in view of the facts presented, could not regard the stipulation between the parties as unconstitutional. The decision of the Court of Appeals was affirmed. Justice Miller dissented from the opinion of the Court, regarding the tax imposed by the State of Maryland as unconstitutional.

202. The Mechanics and Traders Bank vs. the Union Bank of Louisiana, error, to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The plaintiff sued in the Sixth District Court of the Parish of Orleans to recover of the Union Bank $130,000 which they had paid under compulsion of a judgment given by the Provost Court of New Orleans in 1862, when the city was occupied by government troops under Gen. Butler. The argument was that the establishment of the Provost Court, the appointment of the Judge and the proceedings in the case before him were invalid because in violation of the Federal Constitution, which vests the judicial power of the government in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time establish. It is here held reaffirming the decision in the case of the Grapeshot, that the Court instituted in this case by authority of the President as Commander in Chief, to hear try and determine civil causes, was lawfully authorized to exercise such

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

Rogation Week.

Rogation week commences on Monday, the second week before Whitsunday. Its name is derived from the three fasts observed, viz: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—called Rogation because of the prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotions of Holy Thursday.

Term to Onslow.

Sam'l Hurst, col., arrested here on a capias issued by the Clerk of the Superior Court from Onslow county, was yesterday turned over by Sheriff Manning to the Onslow authorities, by whom he was taken to Jacksonville, where he will be jailed and held for trial. The charge against him is larceny.

The Tobacco Market.

A gentleman in this city yesterday received a letter from a correspondent in Richmond, Va., stating that the stock of tobacco in that city is now 2,000 pounds, or more, short of what it was at this time last year. This is good news for the tobacco growers in this State, as a short crop will help to increase the value of the article for which manufacturers have already been paid duty in the past season.

Setting it Straight.

A communication was received yesterday by the Board of County Commissioners from Dr. Geo. H. West, denying a statement made in the DAILY JOURNAL of the 4th inst. to the effect that a white woman was at the County Jail sick, unprovided with the necessary attention, as this communication appears in the regular proceedings of the Board published elsewhere in these columns to-day, we take advantage of the opportunity to state that we said not one word on the subject ourself. The publication complained of was a copy of the report of the Grand Jury made at the recent term of Superior Court.

Delegates to Conference.

At a quarterly conference held at Front Street M. E. Church, South, on Monday evening last, the following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the District Conference which convenes at Magnolia, N. C., on Wednesday the 26th of May at 9 o'clock a. m:

Jno. E. Leggett, John W. Hanson, W. M. Parker, R. W. Cundwick.

Alternates—Geo. H. Kelley, W. D. Mahu, J. H. Mallard, J. F. Post, Jr.

The Carolina Central.

The Charlotte *Southern Home* says: The condition of the Carolina Central Railroad is much improved by the constant labors of the road masters.—W. ran down to Wilmington on Tuesday and back next day without so much as taking a life insurance policy. The road is also improving the country, as new buildings may be seen at every cross roads. We learn that the business of the Wilmington wholesale houses—the fertilizer houses in particular—has been largely increased by the new avenue for trade.

Episcopal Convention.

The information we used mainly for the notice in Sunday's paper, that it was not expected that there would be a quorum until the 26th of May was derived from the Raleigh *News* and other papers, to the effect that it was the general desire that the Convention should adjourn to the following week. The *Observer* seemed to be surprised that the Convention should have been fixed for the 19th of May, as the *News* seemed to speak by the authority of the Raleigh churchmen. Our first article, like this one, is on *no apparent* authority, but was intended to prevent delegates from taking the trouble to go to Newbern twice, and in fact justice to ourself to add that the articles were furnished for publication by a gentleman whose position in the Church would designate him as good authority in all such matters.

Curious Remarks on the Bible.

By a widow at 65, who had nothing to do, and could not sleep:

"The bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 810,697 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books. The word and occurs 46,227 times; Lord 1,853. Reverend only once, and that in the 111th Psalm. The 27th verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains the alphabet. The 19th chapter of the 2d book of Kings and 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The first man recorded is named in a codicil was Joseph, 30th chapter of Genesis and 26th verse. Nowhere but in the 1st chapter of 24 Timothy, is the name grandmother mentioned. Two particulars the chapters to read you will find are the 21st of Joel and the 26th of Acts. There is no name or word of more than six syllables in the Holy Bible.

County Commissioners.

The Board met Monday in regular monthly session, present Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, and Commissioners Morris, Wagner, VanAmringe and Nixon.

A communication from Dr. Geo. H. West, denying the correctness of the statement in the DAILY JOURNAL that a white woman was sick in the county jail and not receiving proper attention, was ordered placed on file.

Resignation of Daniel Shaw, as a School Committeeman from Holly township, was referred to the Board of Commissioners of Pender county.

A communication from the Governor of the State and the State Auditor, relative to certain sections of the Machinery Act, was referred to the Finance Committee for action.

A communication from John Nichols, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh, requesting a report of the names of all deaf and dumb or blind children in the county, between the ages of 8 and 21 years, was received and the Chairman was directed to take such steps as he may deem necessary to furnish the desired information.

Reports of the Committees on Poor House and Hospital were received and ordered on file.

It was ordered that H. E. Scott, Superintendent of the County Poor House and Hospital, be notified to cause the physician employed by him for that institution, to meet a committee at the Poor House on Saturday next, the 8th inst, at 10 o'clock.

A communication from J. L. Barlow, representing that he had paid over the taxes on the estate of W. H. Dennis, was considered, and it was ordered that the sum of $19.34 be refunded to him for taxes for the year 1874.

The application of Emanuel Nichols, for the position of janitor at the Court House, was laid on the table.

The following named persons were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors, viz: R. J. Scarborough, W. M. Collins, Henry Litgen, F. W. Myer, A. D. Wessel, E. Schnitker, H. Ohlandt, Taylor & Gray, C. Schniken, J. & H. Oldenbuttel, John Vander Feent, C. H. Mohr, H. G. Hashagan, Henry Haar, C. H. Ganzer, L. Vollers, William Ulrich, D. Otten, Henry Boech, F. W. Heyer, Herman Tietgen, Henry Hutah.

Report of Elijah Hewlett, County Treasurer, was received and ordered spread on the minutes.

The Chairman was instructed to collect from the Treasurer of the State, the moneys belonging to the County of New Hanover for the support of the insane of the County Hospital.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Crops in Anson.

A friend at Lilesville writes us: Seasons favorable now and cotton is coming up beautifully about Lilesville. Fruit all killed. One orchard from which many bushels of peaches and apples were last year shipped to Wilmington won't produce enough this year to give one little boy the belly ache.

Anson will be largely represented at the Centennial. Articles are now engaged in preparing banners, transparencies, &c., and great interest is manifested.

Good Templars.

At a meeting of Wilmington Lodge, No. 64, held Wednesday evening, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year, viz:

C. W. Yates, W. C. T.; Miss Mattie Orr, R. H. S.; Miss Mamie Skipper, L. H. S.; Mrs. Virginia Orr, W. V. T.; W. M. Hays, W. C.; John H. Craig, W. S.; Miss Anna James, A. R. S.; W. T. Jones, W. F. S.; Mrs. Maggie A. Kendrick, W. T.; S. P. Yopp, W. M.; Miss Janie Barlow, D. W. M.; Miss Fannie Jones, L. G.; Thos. H. Stovall, O. G.; James Alderman, P. W. C. T.

Democratic Raleigh.

The new Democratic Board of Aldermen in Raleigh did not suffer the grass to grow under their feet. On Monday they were elected, on Monday night the result was announced in public on Tuesday morning, at *five-and-a-half* o'clock, according to the *News*, they met and organized, and at 12 3-4 o'clock they were in full possession of the city affairs, Gorman and his Radical Board quietly retiring with the announcement that the result in the Fifth Ward would be contested. Mr. J. H. Spark, recently Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Works in the State, was chosen Mayor, Mr. Geo. H. Williams Clerk, and Fox Collector, Maj. B. S. Mecy Chief of Police, and Jno. P. Hearth, Jr., Treasurer. Busy for the white folks in Raleigh.

The Elections.

The news from the municipal elections held in this state on Monday is good from every quarter except from our unfortunate sister town of Goldsboro. Everywhere else, so far as we have heard, the Democrats have swept the field. Raleigh, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Wilmington will all have their destinies controled by white men.

In Fayetteville the victory was a glorious one, and the result gratifying to the extreme, the Democrats having elected their entire ticket by a majority ranging from 187 to 190. The highest Democratic vote polled was 442, and the highest Radical vote 222. The following comprise the new Board: Capt. A. B. Williams, Mayor, and Messrs. Thomas M. McLauchlin, Tehabed B. Davis, James A. Gainey, John W. Mallett, Robert T. Sandy, William T. Frizell, Charles B. McMillan, Commissioners.

At Lilesville the old Board declined a re-election, and the following ticket was thereupon elected by the Democrats, viz: Dr. A. L. Jackson, Mayor, L. P. Crump, L. V. Liles and P. F. Morton, Commissioners, and Jno. M. Birmingham, Marshal.

The election at Kenansville passed off very quietly, resulting in the choice of Capt. Jno. D. Southerland as Mayor, and D. Farrier, J. Chesnutt, R. W. Millard, Dr. J. W. Blount and James D. Farrier, Aldermen.

For the Penitentiary and Work House.

The following named persons, sentenced at the recent term of the Superior Court, will be sent to the penitentiary, at Raleigh, this morning, under charge of Deputy Sheriff Morris, viz:

Henry Wilson, colored, for larceny, 30 years.

John Giles, colored, for larceny, 5 years.

William Stewart, colored, for larceny, 5 years.

Wilbur B. Bentley, *alias*, W. B. Colord Hamilton, for larceny, 6 years.

John Motte, colored, for larceny, 5 years.

George Bailey, colored, for larceny, 5 years.

John Scott, colored, for larceny, 5 years.

James Spearman, colored, for larceny, 10 years.

The following will be sent out to the County Work House to-day:

Ned Green, *alias* Edward Stanley, colored, for larceny, 3 months.

Nathan Scott, colored, for larceny, 3 months.

Charles Handey, colored, for larceny, 2 months.

Joe Bowie, *alias* Sandy Lewis, colored for larceny, 3 years.

The Revolutionary Cup.

The Charlotte correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows:

Captain W. A. Cumming, of Wilmington, has a somewhat remarkable cup, or rather mug, which he wants to have used to quench the thirst of the speakers at the Centennial. The following is a description of the cup:—

It is made of horn, is lined with silver and banded near the bottom with a narrow strap of the same metal. The inside is much worn and battered, and a crack, extending nearly from the top to the bottom, is noticeable. It is also somewhat worm-eaten at the bottom, but it is still in a condition to be used. Its dimensions it is about three and a half inches in height, one and one half inches in diameter at the bottom (which is narrowed down) and two and a half inches at the top. This cup has had a very strange and eventful existence. It was used through the Revolutionary War by William Cumming, the grandfather of Captains W. A. and J. D. Cumming, and Mr. Preston Cumming, who was an officer in the Continental service. In his custody it passed through the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Brandywine, and also figured in the Southern campaign at Camden, Cowpens, King's Mountain and Guilford Court House. In the war of 1812 it also played its part, being used at [illegible]

We have often wondered whether there is a person in the country who does not know and appreciate the value of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as a family medicine? It is adapted to meet all purposes, and is the best pain destroyer that can be used.

Farmers and stock raisers have frequently told us that they have seen very good results from giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to cows and swine before and after they drop their young. The powders put them in good condition, and give them strength to care and provide for the sucklings.

If you have not yet tried the Warwick collar, do so at once. It is stylish, and looks better than any other collar.

District Court—Judge Brooks' Charge.

The United States District Court met here Monday morning pursuant to adjournment of the day previous.

The following comprise the Grand Jury, drawn and empaneled Monday:

Dougald McMillan, Foreman; Jno. E. Crow, Peter Rourk, William Watters, Jno. C. Wright, W. W. McRackan, James H Carraway, George W. Betts, Lewis C. King, James C. Grimes, F. A. Newbury, Amos J. Johnson, Librus Cooper, Warren Johnson, B. Witherington, James F. Shine, Elvin Artis, Jno. B. Robinson, B. G. Worth.

The following is the charge to the Grand Jury by His Honor on the subject of Civil Rights:

I feel it to be my duty, gentlemen, to call to your attention and express the views I entertain in regard to the validity of an act of the Congress of the United States of recent date. I allude to the Civil Rights law, (if in my view it may be termed a law). It is proper that I should say in the first place that this, like all other acts passed by the Congress of the United States, depends for its force and validity upon the power under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States in Congress to enact its provisions.

The people of the United States, acting by their representatives in the convention which framed our Constitution as it originally was, were careful to reserve to the States all the powers of government not granted by the great charter then adopted. While it may be true that the powers so conferred by the people on the Federal Government may not only have been such as were clearly expressed, but also such as were necessarily implied or to be inferred from the expressed grants of power, yet it has never been contended seriously that the Federal Government in time of peace could properly exercise control over the States which was neither expressly authorized by the Constitution or by necessary implication.

I have regarded it as my duty to carefully consider the act referred to, and this I have done—not so much with any view to any other result as that the conclusion to which I might arrive should be correct.

In determining upon the validity of any act passed by a legislative body, it is a well established rule that no court will declare such act void, for want of power in the Legislature to pass it, if any reasonable doubt is entertained as to that power. But if a conclusion is reached, undisturbed by doubt, then it is as well conceeded that it is the duty of the court to declare it even if it be against the validity of the law.

I charge you, gentlemen, that the criminal provisions of this law are void for want of authority in Congress to enact such a law.

The validity of the act in question has not been determined directly by the Supreme Court of the United States; nor indeed could have been so determined, for the law is of to recent date for any question too have arisen on its provisions and been presented to that tribunal. I am not, however, without authority for the opinion I express to you. In the Spring of 1873, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the cases known as the Slaughter House cases, in which Mr. Justice Miller (a Judge of the very first order of ability, even of that Court) delivered the opinion of the Court. The language of this exhaustive and able opinion so fully illustrates the opinion I hold that I prefer to read to you the language of this eminent Judge.

It should be remembered by you that the question determined in that case was as to the validity of a law of the State of Louisana, which was mainly resisted upon the ground that it was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. It will be conceded that Congress had no power to pass the law now under consideration, unless that power had been given by the provisions of the amendment mentioned. [His Honor here read from Mr. Justice Miller's opinion]. To this decision there were three dessenting opinions, but upon every principle applicable to the subject now being considered, there was no division of opinion with the Judges.

If other authority was necessary, I would refer to the more recent opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States sitting with Judge Woods in the Circuit Court at New Orleans in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshanks and others speaking of the same constitutional amendment, which says: "The object of the amendment was to restrain the States, not the inhabitants of the States, as assumed by the government. The consequence of a concussion being adopted as a law, that the provisions of the Constitution are addressed to each and every inhabitant, would be the entire subversal of the institutions of the States and the immediate consolidation of the whole land into a consolidated empire whose authority and process would wholly disregard the limits and laws of the States."

Again, the invalidity of this act was more recently expressed by Judge Emmons of the Circuit Court for the District of Tennessee, in his charge to the Grand Jury. The force of the opinion of Judge Emmons is most sensibly felt when we are reminded of his ability as a lawyer and his well established reputation for other essential qualities of a great Judge. In the charge referred to, Judge Emmons advised the Grand Jury that they could not properly find a true bill against any person charged under the provisions of this law for the reason that Congress had not the power to pass the law, and I will mention that my esteemed friend and brother, the District Judge for the Western District of this State, does not essentially differ with me in this opinion. This information is of very recent date and affords me very great pleasure.

There have been no expressions of opinion to the contrary by any Federal Judge or Court which has been brought to my attention.

The session was taken up with the argument of one bankrupt and one libel case, the first of which was argued and the other continued by consent.

Consumption,

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir—For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Meseck, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of Consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the *Chatham Courier*.

S. R. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

Mr. Williamson, of the Tarboro Southerner, will shortly deliver an address before the Good Templars of that town. His subject will be "Gen

STATE NEWS.

Salisbury is shipping large quantities of cattle Eastward.

Charlotte is soon to have a mammoth carriage and wagon factory.

The Mecklenburg Centennial Ball is to be given at the Chatotte Hotel on Friday evening, the 21st inst.

The Observer thinks that Charlotte has between 8,000 and 10,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Caldwell, of the Charlotte Observer, is improving, and will soon be at his post again.

Dr. Barker, the Phrenologist, is lecturing in Salisbury, as we learn from the Intelligencer.

Mecklenburg is organizing a county Historical Society to co-operate with the State Historical Society.

Col. John L. Bridgers is to deliver the agricultural address before the Agricultural Congress at Raleigh on the 13th of July.

George Ayers, a shoemaker in Charlotte, made an ineffectual attempt to commit suicide, on Tuesday night, by taking laudanum, as we learn from the Observer.

The Raleigh News says: The revival of Person Street Methodist Church is still in progress. The new church building is rapidly approaching completion. It is arranged to seat, comfortably, about six hundred persons.

Shelby is going to turn out ready made sewing machines. The Aurora says: The machinery has all arrived for the sewing machine factory, and the company will be turning out the best quality and the only Southern-made machines in a few days.

The Concord Sun says: Our friend J. H. Moose informs us that the shad season is at its height at the "Narrows." A few days ago some fishermen made a haul of about 400 at one catch. Red-horse, fat-backs, suckers, &c., are being caught in abundance.

The Wilson Advance says: The fame which Lincoln obtained as a rail splitter is destined to wane before the honors which are waiting the rail-splitting, which will come off between Marcus Hill, of Edgecombe and W. T. Bryant, of Nash, 100 rails an hour having been split by them.

The Asheville Pioneer says: On Saturday, the 17th ult., John Rodgers was shot by Thomas Colbert in Robbinsville, Graham county, and is supposed to be fatally wounded. Colbert was arrested, taken to Swain county and lodged in jail. The trouble originated in Abernathy's store, where "bitters" are sold.

The Graham Gleanor says: On Friday night last, about nine o'clock, the store-house of Peter L. Sellars, Esq., at Company Shops, was discovered to be on fire. It was entirely consumed with several barrels of liquor and other property stored in it. The loss is nearly or quite covered by insurance.

The Raleigh News says: The new Chapel of Trinity College has been completed with the exception of painting. It is said to be one of the finest halls in the State, and is a valuable acquisition to those it adjoins. The College is now one solid building, and is without blemish or defect of any kind. The Chapel will contain about 2000 persons, and its strength will bear ten times the number.

The Charlotte Democrat says: On Saturday afternoon last this section was visited by a heavy storm of wind and rain, blowing down a few houses in the suburbs of the city and some trees and fences.

In Cabarrus county the storm was more severe than here, especially in the town of Concord. The roofs of the stores of Montgomeey & Dowd, Phifer & Cannon and Dr. Gibson were badly damaged, that of Montgomery & Dowd being blown entirely off. Chimneys and houses were also injured.

The Charlotte Daily Eagle says: Last week we spent a day in Salisbury and part of a day in Greensboro.—There is great complaint at both places of dull times. A railroad meeting was held Friday night in Salisbury to aid in securing Yadkin the railroad from there to Wadesboro. The first and greatest interest of Salisbury is to get this road as soon as possible. The county of Rowan is to vote on a $10,000 subscription to this road in August, and the town has already voted $50,000. Both town and county are out of debt and the people in good condition. Stanly county it is said, will subscribe $50,000 and there is over $50,000 private subscription. This is enough to secure the road.

With such a road Salisbury and the whole Western North Carolina road and the upper Yadkin counties would have ample outlet for trade and shipment to Wilmington or Norfolk.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: The colored people about here had a fool washing yesterday evening at Hayes' Church, over the railroad. Before the washing came off they all went around in a ring singing and slapping hands. Then they had a large new tin bucket full of water and one white sash answered for a towel for all. The men and women washed each other's feet, but the men were not allowed to wash the women's feet. As each got ready, the white sash was tied around an officer like style, and with the end of this sash the feet were wiped dry. About one hundred persons were assembled.

The Monroe Enquirer says: We learn that Mr. John Nash, of Beaver Dam, in this county, was severely wounded by jumping from the train at Mulcahy Station, last week. His head struck a rock and he was badly cut above the eye, and his left shoulder was severely injured. He was helped on the train in the evening, when he returned to Beaver Dam.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: On Tuesday night, April 27th, the ladies of our town gave a festival at the Masonic Lodge, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the aid of the Mecklenburg Centeunial. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not quite so large as might have been expected. We are very sorry indeed for those who were so unfortunate as not to be present, for they missed a rare treat. The ladies were attired in the costumes of the Revolutionary period. With the short narrowed skirts, mob caps and a plentiful supply of diamond dust and lily white, our beautiful young ladies were converted into comely matrons of the 18th century. While distinctions would be invidious, we cannot fail to notice tee distinguished appearance of Lady Washington, who presided with so much grace and dignity at the tea table, assisted by two of our fairest young ladies who personated Miss Custis and Miss Jay. The tables were laden with all that was delicious to taste and tempting to the eye, and decorated with wreaths and pyramids of rarest flowers. Each was attended by three lovely maidens in costume.

Among the guests we noticed Judge McKoy, who is at present presiding with marked ability over our Superior Court and who has done so much since taking his seat upon the bench to restore that confidence and respect for the Judicial ermine which North Carolinians were wont to feel. We were apprehensive from the absence of so many, detained by the violent rain and other causes, that the receipts would be small, but are glad to learn that one hundred dollars was realized which will be forwarded to Charlotte with the best wishes of the ladies of the noble old county of Orange, in which was first kindled that spirit of resistance to oppression that culminated in the enthusiastic meeting in Mecklenburg on the 10th [illegible]

The Crops.

Notwithstanding the nipping April frosts, the spring crops other than fruits have probably suffered little damage that cannot be repaired by later planting. Nor does it appear that the winter crops have been seriously injured throughout any large areas of country. Barring the injury to winter wheat and the inconvenience to which some farmers will be subjected by the necessity for replanting portions of their spring crops, the indications of an exceptionally prosperous agricultural year are multiplied as the planting season advances. The grain crops of the West promise to be abundant, and these crops, which besides furnishing much grain for export from the basis of the meat-raising and of the distilling industries, are second to no other in importance as an element of our annual exports. Accounts from the South are also hopeful of a more properous year for the cotton planters than they have experienced since the war. The acreage planting in cotton in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas is reported to be fully as large as that last year planted in cotton, and with favorable seasons will produce a good average cotton crop. The best indication that agriculture at the South is regaining a solid foundation is contained in the announcement that the acreage to be devoted to grain this year in the States just named will be increased by nearly 75 per cent. upon the areas last year devoted to grain.—If the facts are correctly reported this is a clear gain to the agricultural resources of the South. Not a few agricultural emigrants have during the past year gone to these States, especially to Texas and Southern Arkansas. But this increased attention to grain raising by the cotton-planters is nothing more than was predicted by The World some weeks ago. The cotton planters since the war have not raised as much corn as they did formerly, and the cotton crops of late years have by no means represented the net results of Southern planting. The South always was and probably always will be a large purchaser of Western grain and meat, but before the war cotton planters endeavored to raise food enough for their own use. Latterly they have neglected their corn crops, and nearly all the profits on the cotton crops of many of them have been consumed in the purchase of corn and meat. The reports of this spring's planting operations inspire the local press with the belief that from this period onward the South, as well as other parts of the country, will experience better times. A noticeable feature in the crop movements of the year is announced from Northern Missouri and Iowa, where it is said large purchases of corn are now making for shipment to Southern Missouri and New Mexico, and to Kansas and Nebraska, where the grasshoppers last year executed such sad destruction.—*N. Y. World.*

For the Journal.

A Much Needed Reform.

The season for the nomination of delegates for the Convention approaches, and the politicians are beginning to stir up a little agitation in the discussion of the merits of their respective pet measures for the "relief of the people." But there is one measure of plan of Reform that the politicians seem disposed to ignore, but not so the people.

The people of North Carolina are almost unanimous in the opinion that our biennial terms of the Legislature are getting to be greater nuisances from session to session. They believe the legislative business is decidedly overdone in this State. They know that an immense amount of bad blood is stirred up in every State campaign, and that but few men remember to be Christians when they get excited over State politics. And (leaving out of the question the expenses of a session of the General Assembly) consider ng the sparseness of our population, they feel that there is no necessity in the world why the Legislature should assemble oftener than once in ten years. Perhaps such a radical change for the better is out of the question, but the Convention, whichever party controls it, ought to grant at least a partial relief to a long-suffering people. But both parties agree that our sessions of the Legislature come too often, but for some reason, perhaps for the fear that any change would result in the loss of votes, neither party has seemed willing to establish a new order of things. Nine-tenths of the people of the State would heartily endorse such a constitutional amendment, as would make the sessions of the General Assembly quinquennial, and the pay of a member of that body one hundred dollars a session. The Democratic party would certainly gain votes by putting the ball in motion in the coming campaign. And the JOURNAL will earn the gratitude of the people by urging the adoption of a reform so desirable.

Clinton, N. C. SUB ROSA.

Centennial Celebration.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—The Centennial of the German Fusileers, the only surviving military company of those which were organized in Charleston, May 3, 1775, upon receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, was celebrated to-day by an imposing demonstration. The day was observed as a general holiday. A battery of the First Artillery, United States Army, fired a salute of 100 guns at sunrise, and the church bells chimed at intervals during the day. A grand military parade of all the white companies in the city escorted the fusileers through the streets, which wore a gala appearance, being crowded with spectators and profusely decorated with banners, mottoes and flags. As the procession approached the City Hall, a battery of the First Artillery, in full uniform, fired a salute of thirteen guns and then limbered up their guns and presented arms while the column passed. An oration in the Academy of Music and a grand banquet closed the celebration.

A Self-Advertising Remedy.

There are certain proprietary articles that advertise themselves. Among these are Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It may be truly said of this celebrated remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and antidote to malaria, that the contents of every bottle is an advertisement, since its good effects so decidedly and promptly evince themselves as invariably to elict favorable comment from those who use it. This is particularly true in rural neighborhoods invaded by chills and fever, and other types of malaria, for which it is a recognized specific. Such disorders being epidemic, the question "What is the best remedy and safeguard?" naturally presents itself to everybody in this vicinity, and is made the subject of general inquiry. A family benefitted by the bitters communicates the fact to the neighbors, who in turn become patrons of the great remedy, and proclaim its efficacy. This explains why it has become the most popular of American household medicines, and why its popularity is continually on the increase.

Charles Lamb, Essayist,

Denounced all spirituous liquors as "Wet Damnation." Poor fellow; he knew whereof he spake, by sad experience, and if living, would apply the same to Alcoholic Excitants, advertised as Curealls. But there is *one* Tonic and Alterative in existence—the best the world has ever known—which contains no alcohol. It is DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

An important company has been formed in England to import live cattle from Texas to that country, with a capital of £5,000,000. They will take 1,500 head at a load, and load the re

MARRIED.

At Barnum's Creek, on the evening of Thursday, April 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. B. Barlow, Mr. THOMAS C. WEISIGER, of Wilmington to Miss HANNAH, daughter of Dr. Charles H. Peterson, of Barnum's Creek, New Hanover county.

Yesterday, the 30th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE LARKINS, aged 65 years.

DIED.

In this city, yesterday afternoon, the infant, of Faraiyeh, Mr. JOSEPH LEWIS KEEN, who was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, May 18th, 1812, aged 62 years, 11 months and 1 day.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

May 6, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The volume of trade in general merchandise and produce the past week, though perhaps not as large as usual at this season, has, nevertheless, been respectable in amount, as will be seen by reference to our review below, and with few exceptions the leading staples have been quiet and steady. The market, however, has been devoid of any feature of special interest, and the week closes on a quiet condition of affairs in trade circles. The money market still works easily; the supply of loanable funds being quite equal to the demand, and discount rates are unaltered, 6 to 8 per cent being the ruling rates for business paper, the inside figure being for strictly first class names.

The export trade for the past week, shows a decrease in valuation of the principal articles. The shipments for the week were as follows:

Cotton 517 bales, spirits turpentine 577 casks, rosin 20,421 bbls., crude turpentine 125 bbls, and tar 700 bbls., against: Cotton 2,008 bales, spirits turpentine 3,316 casks, rosin 21,939 bbls., crude turpentine 125 bbls., tar 4,542 bbls. for last week.

Ocean freights have been as active this week as last, but the supply of tonnage offering has not been so large.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—The market for cotton this week has been very quiet, and generally heavy, and there was no movement of any importance, so far as reported of any lot of size. There was a reasonable free line taken for export on Tuesday, and some further negotiations on Wednesday, but the market has been generally void of animation, and the position not altogether satisfactory. On Monday "futures" were in demand, with sales of 200 bales for November and December delivery, subject to New York contracts, and terms at 15 cents. At the close the market for "spots" is quiet and nominal, at the quotations given below.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	15 bales.
Saturday	89 "
Monday	27 "
Tuesday	253 "
Wednesday	2 "
Thursday	110 "

Being a total of 496 bales, against 615 bales for last week. The exports were 517 bales, against 615 bales for last week, and the stock is 1,332 bales, against 1,468 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 22,199 bales, against 22,190 bales last week, 37,769 bales the previous week and 41,156 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,319,082 bales, against 3,576,307 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 257,225 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 53,310 bales, of which 36,695 were to Great Britian, 11,267 to France, and 5,348 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 465,864 bales.

The following are the official nominal quotations to-day:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	14 "
Low Middling	14½ "
Middling	15 "
Good Middling	Nominal.

ROSIN—On rosin the market remains slow, uncertain and without many features of a satisfactory nature to either buyer or seller. Holders of strained, as a rule, are talking confidently and refrain from offering with freedom, but still there is an absence of buoyancy and apparently not so much stamina to the market as last week. The time for the appearance of the new crop is at hand, but though several weeks must elapse (on account of the past cold weather) before the receipts will be large; the prospective arrivals undoubtedly have some influence in depressing the market. Fine rosins are firm with a moderate amount arriving and a fair demand existing. Futures have been in some demand during the week but the sales present anything out a favorable outlook as regards prices. On Wednesday there was sales of 1,500 bbls. of strained, sellers option four months, at $1 35 per bbl. At the close the market for strained is quiet at $1 55 per bbl.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—Sales of 1,000 bbls strained at $1 60 per bbl.

Saturday—Sales of 750 bbls at $1 60 per bbl.

Monday—Sales of 75 bbls. good strained at $1 60, 50 bbls. No. 2 or E at $1 70, and 50 bbls. extra No. 2 or F at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

Tuesday—Sales of 600 bbls strained at $1 75 ℔ bbl., 600 bbls. good strained at $1 60, and 100 bbls Pale and extra Pale at $5 50 and $6 ℔ bbl.

Wednesday—Sales of 1,500 bbls strained, sellers option four months, at $1 35 ℔ bbl.

Thursday—No sales reported.

The receipts for the week were 10,752 bbls, against 14,579 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 20,421 bbls against 21,939 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 40,335 bbls against 50,004 bbls for last week.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 55
Good Strained	1 60
No. 2	1 65
Extra No. 2	1 70
Low No. 1	2 00@2 10
No. 1	2 25@2 75
Extra No. 1	4 25@4 50
Low Pale	4 75@5 00
Pale	5 50@5 75
Window Glass	6 00@6 25
Water White	6 50@7 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—It is somewhat difficult to explain the exact influences of the depressed condition which has come over this market, or the causes of the rapid decline in value which has occurred during the week. Suffice it to say that prices have reached figures at which [illegible]

dull at the latter figures above mentioned.

The receipts for the week were 1,120 casks, against 1,802 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 577 casks, against 3,319 casks for last week, and the stock is 4,139 casks against 3,566 casks for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	120 casks at	32½ cts.	per gal.
Saturday	550 "	32 "	"
Monday	300 "	31 "	"
Tuesday	300 "	31 "	"
Wed'sday	30 "	31 "	"
Thursday	100 "	30½ "	"

CRUDE TURPENTINE—We do not find much of a really interesting character to advise on this market in addition to reports already given. Prices under a good distilling demand were steady up to Monday, but on this day Hard and Yellow Dip declined 10 cents. The balance of the week there was no change of figures. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 50 for Hard, $2 40 for Yellow Dip and $3 60 for Virgin.

The receipts for the week were 2,089 bbls, against 4,649 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 125 bbls, against 125 for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 4,946 bbls. against 5,155 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Yellow			
	Bbls.	Hard.	Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	175	1 60	2 50	3 60
Saturday	200	1 60	2 50	3 60
Monday	150	1 50	2 40	3 60
Tuesday	1,150	1 50	2 40	3 60
Wed'y	300	1 50	2 40	3 60
Thursday	300	1 50	2 50	3 60

TAR—Further concessions in favor of buyers have been made during the week, and though some think that matters are a little blue as compared with the earlier portion of the week; we cannot discover that buyers have gained much advantage. At the close of the week there is an improved demand, and receipts sell readily at $1 65, the ruling figures.

The receipts for the week were 1,328 bbls. against 1,615 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 700 bbls. against 4,542 bbls. for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 10,072 bbls against 9,444 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	153 bbls at	$1 75	per bbl
Saturday	200 " "	1 70	"
Monday	75 " "	1 70	"
Tuesday	160 " "	1 65	"
Wednesday	100 " "	1 65	"
Thursday	200 " "	1 55	"

P. S. Since the above has been in type, a further decline of 10 cents is recorded, and the market closes quiet at $1 55 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—The business for the current week in the grain market has been very light indeed, owing entirely however to the very meagre receipts. CORN—There was scarcely any trading in this article in the open market, but the business from store has been good and the country order demand was fair. There was only one cargo arrival during the week, the Schr. Henrietta Hill, containing 3,300 bushels, but the cargo had not been placed on market at the close of our writing, and it is probable that it will go to Charleston for a better market. Cargo quotations are nominally 95 cents (the last sale) but the tone of the market is firmer and arrivals of good quality will probably produce an advance. Quotations from store are unchanged.

The receipts for the week were 2,000 bushels from Baltimore, and about 1,500 bushels by railroad. The following are the quotations from store to-day: Yellow and mixed corn $1 05 to $1 07½c. and white mealing 107½@$1 10 ℔ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ℔ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present good. Crow and clay sell at $1 15@$1 25 ℔ bushel, and $1 25@$1 35 for white ℔ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 10 @ $1 12½ ℔ bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS — The market for Provisions here this week has been very active, and under advices of a steady improvement at the West it has throughout been strong and buoyant in tone with a sharp advance of prices all round. North Carolina bacon continues in good demand with larger receipts than usual this week, and an active market. Quotations are a fraction better but no decided advance is noted.

To

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

FATHER RYAN'S LAST POEM.

Gather the sacred dust
Of the warriors tried and true,
Who bore the Flag of our Nation's trust
And fell in the cause, though Lost, still just,
And died for me and you.

Gather them one and all!
From private to the Chief,
Come they from lowly or princely hall,
They fell for us, and for them should fall
The tears of a Nation's grief.

Gather the corpses strewn
O'er many a battle plain,
From many a grave of the unknown,
Without a name and without a stone,
Gather the scatter'd slain.

We care not whence they came,
Dear is the blood they shed,
Whether unknown or known to fame,
Their cause and country still the same
They died—they bled—for the dear.

Wherever the brave have died,
They should not sleep alone,
Lifting the dirge in the waste and wild,
Where loyal hearts are beating still,
A nation's heart in tears!

Gather the dust, I say,
With pious and tender care,
Just as they fell in the bloody fray,
Just as the life-blood ebbed away,
Bury them where they fell.

Funeral of Mr. Price.

The body of Mr. William K. Price, who was drowned a few miles below the city on Wednesday morning, was found a short distance from the spot where he was last seen. The recovery was effected by Joe Waddell, the colored man who put out to the rescue of the parties on the sad occasion of the accident. The body was brought to the city and the funeral services took place yesterday afternoon from St James' Church to Oakdale Cemetery.

The remains were accompanied to their last resting place by a host of sympathizing friends, among whom were the members of Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, in uniform.

The following Tribute of Respect, adopted at a meeting of the Company held last evening, is expressive not only of the feelings of the members of his Company but of all who knew him and admired his sterling worth:

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

It having pleased Almighty God to take out of our midst our much loved friend and comrade William Keenan Price, we, the members of the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, are called upon, individually, as well as a body, to mourn a most sad and grievous calamity.

In him we have lost a useful and valuable fireman, ever prompt and foremost in the discharge of his duty, a most estimable companion, a true and trustworthy friend. Cut off in the flower of his youth, with a future all of bright anticipations, no one possessed better and brighter prospects for a long life of usefulness. Endowed with every virtue to make life happy, so young, so noble, his untimely death is truly to be deeply mourned; and to us who knew him and loved him so well, his death is a loss we are seldom called upon to endure. Duly death loves a shining mark.

We can but bow in humble submission to the Divine decree, and tender our bereaved family our heartfelt and sincere sympathies in their affliction.

GANO HOLMES,
A. WILLIAMS, Jr., } Committee
S. L. FREMONT, Jr., }

Interesting to Farmers.

The Agricultural Department of the United States desires to con municate to its correspondents the following information:

1. The object and purpose of the Department is to procure the best and most approved seeds which can be obtained in this or any other country, and so distribute them as that they may be introduced in all parts of the United States to which they are respectively adapted.

2. Vegetable garden seed is put up in packages and varieties, having reference only to the climate and soil to which they are to be sent. Any designation of these seeds wanted by individuals is useless, because they are already put up; except the general one of flower or vegetable, or particular field seed, such as corn, oats, barley, Spring or Fall wheat, or particular kind of grass.

3. The Department does not profess to have every variety of seed for distribution to supply the wants of any person, but only such as are particularly good and useful, and which cannot be readily obtained elsewhere.

4. The Department often receives from five to fifty letters from one place, and sometimes written by one hand. These are not responded to.

5. The Department has its own agents for distribution, therefore lists are not attended to.

6. Money or stamps should not be sent to the Department for any purpose whatever. It has no authority to receive it.

7. No seed is delivered at the Department—but only by mail.

Correspondents should save the product of seed sent them, for future use.

Orator for the Press Convention.

It gives us pleasure to publish the following letter of acceptance from our distinguished Virginia contemporary Capt. James Barron Hope, of the Norfolk *Leadmark*, which was received on Friday by Capt. R. T. Fulghum Secretary of the North Carolina Press Association. The press of North Carolina will extend Brother Hope a cordial welcome on the occasion of their annual reunion, in this city, on the 19th inst:

NORFOLK, Va., April 20, 1875.

My Dear Major:

In reply to your gratifying note in behalf of my brother editors of North Carolina, I can make but one answer. I will, proud and happy to meet the duty, and for the purpose indicated and I beg you to believe that I am more gratified than I can express to you at the kind terms in which you have conveyed your invitation.

Let me tell you in advance, however, that I shall claim your indulgence to the poverty of what I may have to say, on the ground that the notice given me is so short, for, like "Sting, the Joiner" I am slow of study, and deeply involved in business at the present time.

Very Respectfully,
And hastily,
JAMES BARRON HOPE.

To Maj. Joseph A. Engelhard, President Press Association of N. C.

Grand Jury's Report

The Grand Jury of the present term of Superior Court visited the County Work House, Poor House and Jail, on Wednesday last, and one yesterday, submitted the following report:

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER, } STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA } Spring Term Superior Court.

To the Hon. John Kerr, Judge Superior Court:

SIR:—The undersigned, Grand Jurors for this term, beg leave to submit for your consideration, that on the 8th of April, 1875, they visited the county jail and found one woman (white) sick with rheumatism. She says she has had no physician or medicine and we would recommend that she should have attention immediately. We found the jail neatly kept, the floor well scoured, and the walls well whitewashed. We would recommend that the stove pipe be repaired and the free use of chloride of lime or some other disinfectant around and in the sinks. We find in the jail several prisoners who were put there on account of not being able to pay costs, &c., before some of the Magistrates' courts, and we would recommend that such prisoners who are able to work be sent to the Work House to work out such sums as may be against them, thereby reducing the expense of the county some. The prisoners do not complain. They speak well of the jailor and seem satisfied as far as we are able to judge. We find the Poor House in very good condition. The inmates speak in high terms of Dr. Scott, and say they believe he does all he can for them towards relieving them of their wants, so far as it lies in his power. We would recommend that no other subjects be sent there until the number is reduced.

We next visited the work house and found everything in good condition and order. The prisoners say they are well treated, well worked and can enter no complaints towards the managers. Our reasons for suggesting that the prisoners in jail should be sent to the work house, is we find an insufficient number at the work house to carry on the work.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Grand Jury. R. G. ROSS,
April 29, 1875. Foreman.

How to keep a good hotel—Never part with it.

Inspection and Weighing Rules

At a meeting of the Board of managers of the Produce Exchange, held on Thursday, the following regulations as to inspectors of cotton, rosin, and spirits of turpentine were adopted:

1. Inspectors shall be licensed by the Committee on Inspection

2. Applications for license shall be in writing, addressed to the "Committe on Inspection," and endorsed by a member of the "Produce Exchange" recommending the applicant.

3. Every Inspector to whom a license is granted shall, before entering upon his duties, sign a promise to observe the rules governing the members of the Exchange.

4. All scale beams used by Inspectors for weighing Produce shall be tested and approved by the Committee, and at least *once in three months* thereafter by the Standard Keeper or by the Committee.

5. Each Inspector shall file with the Committee a fac simile of his private mark, which mark shall be cut by them over the gauge of each cask of spirits.

6. For Cotton, the rules as set forth in the revised rules of trade and such others as are now in recognised use shall govern.

7. No tin shall be weighed on five (5) pound notches of scale beam, (The pounds between five (5) pound notches shall be thrown off)

8. Raft Rosin or Rosin taken from the water must be free from water when weighed, be subject to such deduction as may be agreed upon between buyer and seller, and shall not be considered a good delivery on sale or contract unless so specified.

9. For other instructions see revised rules of trade.

10. Colored Spirits of Turpentine not exceeding 10 per cent. of any lot will be received as heretofore.

11. Inspector's License shall be revoked or suspended at the discretion of the Committee on Inspection; for neglect of duty, violation of the rules, or other just cause.

12. All license to expire after each annual election.

13. In case of dispute between the Inspector of Spirits or Rosin and the purchaser as to quantity or quality, the matter shall be referred to the Committee on Inspection for adjudication, who shall receive the usual fees of inspection for such services, to be paid by the party against whom their decision is made.

The Spelling Bee

As a general interest is felt in the "spelling matches," now so profusely patronized at the North and West and as it is possible, if not probable, that the amusement will soon be introduced here, we publish the following "rules" which are generally observed wherever the "bees" have come to the front:

1. The captains draw sides by lot.

2. A speller has but one trial at each word.

3. To set all at ease the dictator will begin with simple words—as ache, field, breakfast, etc.

4. Obsolete, provincial or technical words are not to be excluded, but with this proviso: That upon such word being given out any speller may have the right to object, stating his plea. The umpires will then decide whether said word be *sufficiently* objectionable to exclude it. No speller will be allowed to spell a word two ways without electing one mode as being positively correct.

5. The speller may repeat the word after the leader, shall have the right to ask the meaning, or question the correctness of the pronunciation, or to correct his own spelling up to the pronunciation of the word after spelling the final syllable; but after the pronunciation no correction will be allowed.

6. Whenever a speller misses he shall go to the foot of his division, and on missing three words he shall take his seat.

7. Webster or Worcester shall be authority on all disputed points.

These rules are liberal enough, enabling the speller, as he elects, to avail himself of all the latitude in spelling.

For the Journal.

Pender County—Signing Bonds.

Messrs. Editors:—Now that the the election in Pender is over, it may not be amiss to look back a little and see, if possible, for the defeat which the Conservatives have sustained. In this election, as in others, A consoled himself with the belief, or at least with the hope, that B had more time to lose than he had, and was probably advocating the necessity of the election before the masses. A majority of the candidates were lulled to quietness under the belief that their "friends" would attend to the canvass, and in turn the "friends" thought the candidates ought to do the rallying. This man is too busy to go out to vote, another thinks his vote will not turn the election; so it happens that all—nearly all—think alike, and act accordingly. There were a few, however—and quite a few—who, actuated by the proper spirit, threw themselves into the canvass and did great good. Notwithstanding the oft repeated injuries our people have suffered from this manifest indifference and supineness, they yet indulge their lethargy, and before long will complain of the burdens which they imposed upon themselves.

But there are other causes which caused a weakness in our party vote. A third of the men in the county wanted the county site on his own land; and as I cannot get it at my door I will let "the thing rip." That candidate beat me in the Convention, and I am not going to electioneer for his election. And so the tale runs. Combine these, indifference and habitual inertness in many of our citizens with the corruption of the Radicals, and we at once ascertain the cause of the defeat in Pender.

But a few figures may not be objectionable, and especially when they contain so much. Last year when the warmth of the election for Judge stretched both parties in the county to their utmost tension, the Radicals only polled about one thousand votes. This year the Radical candidate beat the Conservative for Clerk about four (447) hundred and forty-seven. The Radical candidate for Surveyor received twelve (12,0) hundred and seventy votes. In short, last year there were but a thousand Radical votes in Pender county, now the average vote of the party is quite thirteen (1300) hundred. This is easily explained in the *fact everywhere known that about three hundred Radical votes have been imported from the adjoining counties.*

The friends of Pender county claim it to be Democratic; so it is, when a fair election can be had; past election returns assure us of this and they will be verified at the next election. But the result of this election is well enough as it is; our citizens now see the folly and danger of inactivity on election day, and will in future arouse from their lethargy and seize with energy upon those means which will forever rid us of the burdens of Radical rule.

Now that unfortunately, the Radical candidates are elected, it is to be hoped, Messrs. Editors, that none of our Democratic brethren will add insult to injury by signing their bonds. Not one fourth of the officers elected can give the required bonds without Democratic aid, which, if extended, will be an irreparable injury inflicted upon our already oppressed people.

SPES.

Pender County, April 26.

The Asheville Citizen says: We are much pained to learn of the burning of Mr. Jack Gudger's residence, near Marshall, on last Saturday. It caught from one of those abominable little stove pipes running through a wooden ceiling. The entire building was consumed, with most of the furniture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the communications are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

Pain in the Back.

This is a remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

The Best Medicine.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for the complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN

Pronounced Incurable

BOSTON, May 30, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: DEAR SIR—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most eminent physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see its good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I knew no improving until I was entirely cured, thinking it all, I should think about six bottles.

I considered a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way, I would give a dozen a dose, if I could not get it without. Respectfully, J. M. GILES,
36½ Third Street, south Boston

Nearly Blind.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of VEGETINE, and to non-believers I will state: With eight or nine years of I was still troubled with sores which made it quite painful to my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally the doctors pronounced it fatal in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an agonizing way.

I at last found I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys and it was at times very hard to put in the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the Commercial, I bought a bottle of VEGETINE, and commenced using according directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I found it had a wonder full effect on the much scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used VEGETINE and the humors were, one after another, disappeared until I was entirely cured, and attribute the wonderful cure to VEGETINE and nothing else.

If I am ever afflicted with anything of the kind again I shall try VEGETINE as the only reliable remedy. I can conscientiously thank and believe me to be, very respectfully,

AUSTIN P. KNOTT,
No 25 ORION ST., Cincinnati, O.

Dec. 1, 18-2.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the kidneys arise from impurities in the blood causing tumors which settle on the parts. VEGETINE does any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body. 4w

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

--$20--

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE

Premium Bond

OF THE

N.Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $5,000, or $10,000, or $25,000, or $3,000, &c., &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6th, 1875.

Circulars giving full explanation, will be sent free of charge on application.

For Bonds and full information, address without delay.

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, New York.
Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by Draft on New York City Banks. Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order at risk.

The Virginia BUFFALO SPRINGS,

Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

THE GREAT MEDICINAL WATER OF THE SOUTH.

OPEN 20TH MAY, 1875.

These waters are possessed of extraordinary curative powers in affections of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, in all derangements of the BILIARY ORGANS incident to warm miasmatic regions in **Dyspepsia, in Diseases peculiar to Women, Chronic Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, in Chronic Conorrhœa Secondary Syphilis, Gleet** and all diseases of the **Genital Organs**, and in some forms of **Gout and Rheumatism.** Their remarkable power and efficacy in the diseases indicated are vouched for by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country, both North and South, as well as by reported cases from the most unquestionable sources. Testimonials in Pamphlet form furnished on application. THE WATER FOR SALE.

The water is put up in cases of one dozen half gallon Bottles at $6 per case. **Route to the Springs for the South:** By way of the Richmond and Atlanta Air Line Railroad to Scottsburg Depot in Halifax county, Virginia, where all trains are met by coaches for the Springs 19 miles distant.

THOMAS F. GOODE,
april 4-3tawtm Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 4w

$20 Daily to Agents. $5 new articles. One sells 3. Best Family Paper in America, with two $3.00 Chromos, free. AM. AGENCY CO., 300 Broadway, N. Y. 4w

FREE SAMPLE to Agents. Ladies' Combination Needle-book, with Chromos. Send stamp. F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford Mass 4w

SHOT-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS

Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Pistol Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Secrets, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs. Phila. 4w

DR. S. VAN METER & CO.

Proprietors of the famous Charleston Ill. Infirmary are endorsed in the last issue of the "National Journal of Health" by men of prominence South and North. Also by fifty ministers of various denominations. An opportunity is now offered to obtain a thorough examination and treatment without having to visit the Infirmary. Address at once

DR. S. VAN METER & CO.,
Charleston, Ill.
4w

TO MAKE ENOUGH MONEY

Read Every Word.

in the next three months to keep you a year, any man employed between the ages of 16 and 60 should take an agency for THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, a large, sparkling, literary and family paper, ($2.50 a year) pure, instructive and amusing; half of its pages full of beautiful pictures, the other half containing the choicest reading matter. JAMES PARTON contributes a chapter like that great article of his in the *London Illustrated News*. It is *highly moral*, but attractive as romance and sensational. During a year I furnished to the readers and sending matter **IT GIVES AWAY,** (each week a large engraving (size of year) 8x11 inches—these are copies of *fine artistic* (the finest steel engravings on heavy tinted paper, with margins suitable for framing, and are *truly a fine art gallery every year.* Besides, each subscriber is presented with the cash, or 16 cabinet photographs, of the Artist's size 2-2½ feet, in 7 colors, issued by Ramsey. *Not only the largest and finest premium ever given, but the most beautiful and costly ever produced.* It is just the paper for which everybody has been waiting—is getting and filled than any other at half the usual cost. Its success is entirely unprecedented. Everybody receives it upon the first number, and so progressive, so full of useful news that it entertains the whole family. On thinking, observing American, a year's subscription (costs $2.50) is an actual useful saving, worth fifty dollars. **AGENTS** The publication is unequaled. I saw *instantaneous and pronounced success.* Every old Agent takes at least one paper, and can see. He takes this paper because (1) it is with interest, (2) we hand best; (3) it is thanked—giving a great bargain—and thus sustains the hard times. It sells itself. Requires, if you want an agency. This line of business and payment can have from $10 to $20 per day. Send three stamps for specimens and liberal terms, which is reports from agents, subscribers and publisher, better yet, to see them send $2.50 at once for a complete outfit, and make $100 while you would otherwise be waiting. You are sure to take hold and know *Money refunded if not perfectly satisfied* if the territory you want is already occupied. Address all orders for specimens, subscriptions, or outfits to T. K. MOORE, Publisher (The Illustrated Weekly), P. O. Box 540, No 41 Dey St., N Y 4w

HAVE YOU TRIED

JURUBEBA.

ARE YOU

Weak, Nervous, or Debilitated?

Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort that you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA, the wonderful **tonic** and **invigorator,** which acts so beneficially on the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggist for it.

For sale by WM. F. KIDDER & CO., 4w New York

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

"Only Good Sauce,"

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER

May, 1851.

"TELL LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England, and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE,** in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

AT NEW YORK COST!

WE OFFER, WITHOUT RESERVE, our entire Stock AT COST for cash only. Our customers are invited to participate with the public in the great bargains we offer.

BOSKOWITZ & LIEBER,
29 Market Street.

NOTICE.

Our bills are made up to the 1st of May. Hereafter our transactions will be for CASH exclusively. FRIENDS who are in arrears with us are respectfully informed that they will increase our obligations by a prompt settlement.

Very respectfully,
BOSKOWITZ & LIEBER.
may 3

LOTTERY.

A FORTUNE FOR $1!

Positively the Last Postponement.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

Dame Fortune Helps Those who Help Themselves.

LEGALLY AUTHORIZED.

THE

TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION,

In aid of the Public Improvements in the City of Denison, Texas.

Will Give a

GRAND CONCERT,

MONDAY, May 31st, 1875,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS!

The Concert and distribution of Gifts guaranteed to POSITIVELY take place on the above date or the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

1	Capital Gift	$ 50,000
2	" "	25,000
3	" "	15,000
4	" "	10,000

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to

$250,000.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert.

AGENTS WANTED.

Liberal Commissions to Responsible Agents.

CLUBS.

Clubs can be organized in localities where we have no local agent, and a prorata division of gifts drawn can be made. Send for special rates to clubs

HOW TO REMIT TO US,

Money sent at our risk when sent by Post Office Money Order, Draft, Express or Registered Letter.

Orders for tickets sent direct to us promptly filled.

Address us for circulars giving references names of drawing, full particulars, etc.

Address all letters for tickets, communications, and make all remittances of money to

A. R. COLLINS, Sec'y,
DENISON, TEXAS

N. B.—Orders for tickets amounting to $5 or over sent C. O. D., per express. april 3 10w

NEW AND NOVEL LOTTERIES!

$12,000	for	$2 00
$12,000	for	$2 00
$100,000	for	$20 00
$100,000	for	$20 00

Missouri State Lotteries.

On the 15th day of Each Month During 1875, will be Drawn the $2 SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

Tickets Only $2

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$1,200,000 IN PRIZES.

Capital Prize $100,000!

11,570 Prizes, amounting to $1,200,000!

Will be Drawn..... June 30 1875
Will be Drawn..... Sept 30 1875
Will be Drawn..... Dec 31 1875

Whole Tickets $ 0; Halves $10; Quarters $5

Prizes payable in full and no postponement of drawings takes place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY MILLER & CO.,
P. O. Box 2446 St. Louis, Mo
march 28 75 tf

AN ACT TO ASCERTAIN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS OF THIS STATE, AND TO PRESCRIBE A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That all claims against the several counties, cities and towns of this State, whether by bond or otherwise, shall be presented to the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners or to the chief officer of said cities and towns, as the case may be, within two years after the maturity of such claim or claims or the holders of such claim or claims shall be forever barred from a recovery thereof.

Provided, That claims which have already matured and become due, shall be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1877, or the holders thereof shall be forever barred of a recovery thereof.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties or the chief officers of the several cities and towns, to cause the nature, amount, date and time of maturity of all claims so presented to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to be called "the Registry of Claims."

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to publish it in act for six consecutive weeks in the "Daily News," "Era" and "Sentinel, newspapers, published in the city of Raleigh, the "Journal of Commerce," published in the city of Newbern, the DAILY JOURNAL, published in the city of Wilmington, the "Charlotte Observer," published in the city of Charlotte, the "Greensboro Patriot," published in the city of Greensboro, the "Asheville Citizen," published in the town of Asheville, "The North Carolina Gazette," published in Fayetteville.

Section 4. This act shall not apply to any county whose debts are already audited and ascertained.

Section 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified the 22d day of March, A. D., 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE
Raleigh, March 29th, 1875

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

WM. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State
april 2-6w

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO,

The most Perfect Alarm Cash Drawer,

MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S. Also,

Herring's Safe's Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

MANUFACTURED BY

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md
FAIRBANKS & Co., 73 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 93 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 383 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 393 St. Paul St., Montreal, Canada.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 34 King William St., London, E. C.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., 2 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 111 Lake St., Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 139 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 182 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
AIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 48 Wood Street Pittsburgh.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 5th and Main St., Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 302 and 304 Washington Avenue St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
april 16 91-d&w-10w-eod

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The CLYDE LINE.

New York and Wilmington

Steamship Company,

TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE TRADE, have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P.M.

From Pier 13, North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

☞ Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

☞ Other Steamers will be added as required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
march 16 64-tf

Wilmington, N. C., May 1st, 1875.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

Change of Management.

THE UNDERSIGNED for many years Proprietor of the NATIONAL HOTEL, in this city, has this day withdrawn in favor of his son, C. R. JONES, thankful for the liberal patronage of the past, he would bespeak a continuance of the same for his successor.

REUBEN JONES.

To the Traveling Public,

Having assumed the management of the well-known and popular house, the National Hotel, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the traveling public. My constant endeavor shall be to sustain the high reputation this House has always borne under the management of my father.

Respectfully,
C. R. JONES,
april 28-101-2w Proprietor.

BINFORD, CROW & CO.,

OFFER TO THE TRADE

500 BBL. FLOUR—all grades;

100 BAGS COFFEE,

150 BBLS. SYRUPS,

2,000 SACKS SALT, &c., &c.

Send them Your Orders.

april 17 92-1

Molasses! Molasses!

200 Hhds. New Crop Cuba Molasses,
150 Bbls. New Crop Cuba Molasses,
100 Hhds. Sugar House Molasses,
500 Bbls Sugar House Molasses,
10 Bbls. New Orleans Molasses,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Flour! Flour!

500 Bbls. Bob White Flour,
300 " Princess Royal Flour,
500 " Bail Mill Flour,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Corn, Sugar and Meal.

3,000 Bushels Corn,
1,000 " Meal,
40 Bbls Refined Sugar,
10 Hhds. Demerara Sugar.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Powder! Powder!

300 Kegs Sporting Powder,
400 " Blasting Powder.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
may 2 105

Bacon—Sugar—Coffee Hay, Flour, Etc.

100 Boxes D. S. Sides & Shoulders,
100 Boxes Smoked Sides and Shoulders,
150 Bbls. Refined Sugar,
100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee,
200 Bales Prime N. R. Hay,
1,500 Bbls. Flour—all grades
200 Hhds. New Crop Cuba Molasses,
100 Bbls. New Crop Cuba Molasses,
600 Bundles Hoop Iron,
50 Bbls. Glue,
250 Second Hand Spirit Casks,
50 Bbls. Whole Rice,
12,000 Bushels Prime White Corn,
300 Kegs Nails,
200 Bags Shot,
100 Bbls. S. H. Syrup,
75 Bbls. Mess Pork,
75 Tubs Prime Leaf Lard,
100 Boxes and Half Boxes Candles,
75 Boxes Candy,
50 Boxes Soda,
20 Cases Matches,
100 Boxes Soap.
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Guano! Guano!

250 Tons Guanape Guano,
200 Tons Eureka Guano,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.
may 2 105

MT. AIRY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Mt. Airy, N. C.

OPENS 15th OF MAY, 1875.

Board Per Month, $35; Per Week, $12.50; Per Day, $2.50.

WATER equal to Greenbrier White in every respect, and superior in many. Parties visiting the Springs by rail will get off the cars at Winston, N. C., where stages will convey them to the Springs.

N. S. SMITH & SONS,
Proprietors.

Just Received!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF THE HANDSOMEST

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FINE SHOES

That has ever been offered for sale in this market.

EVANS & VONGLAHN.

WEDDING CARDS and VISITING CARDS engraved and printed in the latest style at this office.

GUANO ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH Price $50 00 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

TIME Price $58 00 per 2,000 lbs. Payable Nov. 1.

THE HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY HAS BEEN FULLY MAINTAINED, AND IT IS CONSIDERED BY THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN IT A FAIR TRIAL THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZER MANUFACTURED.

LIBERAL AND ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS

FOR LARGE LOTS, GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

LOCAL AGENTS

AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL DEPOTS

DeROSSET & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS

For North Carolina and Virginia,

—AT—

WILMINGTON.

Jan 17 14-D&wtu&thSm&w4m

WE OFFER

OUR STANDARD FERTILIZERS

For the Season of 1875, delivered on the Cars, at Our Factory, at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO

At $53.00 per Ton, Cash, or $60.00, payable 1st of November, next;

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE,

At $33.00 per Ton, Cash, or $38.0, payable 1st of November next.

WE GUARANTEE that the previous High Grade of our Fertilizers shall be fully MAINTAINED

R. R. BRIDGERS, President
D. McRAE, Treasurer
C. L. GRAFFLIN Superintendent.
Jan 5.

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY
WILMINGTON, N. C.
4-eod-d&wtm

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO CO.;

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

PRICES REDUCED THIS DAY.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO for sale, either for CASH or on CROP TIME. Liberal terms will be made with Merchants and other reliable parties to sell this Guano at our Wareho prices.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Agents for Pacific Guano Co., and Dealers in No. 1 Peruvian Guano
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N.

Sub-Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano.

F. B. GIBSON.....Old Hundred, N. C.
C. GRAHAM.....Marion, S. C.
jan 31 27-3md&w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of LIPPITT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. T. B. Henderson having withdrawn from said firm. The business will be closed by Messrs. J. E. & T. B. Lippitt, who are alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. E. LIPPITT,
T. B. LIPPITT,
T. B. HENDERSON.

J. E. LIPPITT. T. B. LIPPITT.

J. E. LIPPITT & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Sale of CORN a specialty. Consignments solicited.
april 23 w-1m

Fresh Water Ground Meal Every Day.

Sold Same Price as Steam.

300 BALES HAY,
CANN